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ANALYSIS OF WELSH HISTORY.

HOWELL T. EVANS, B.A.

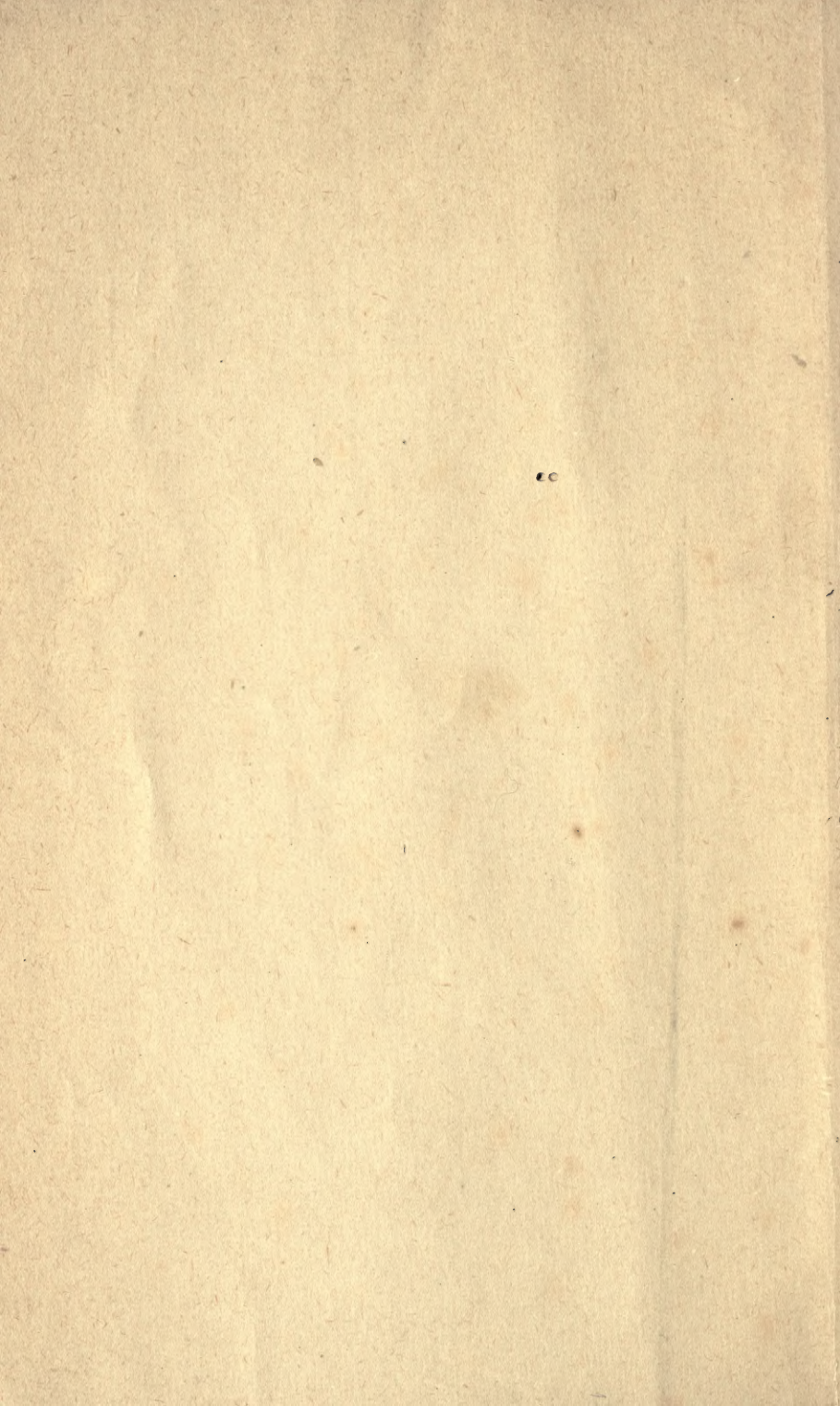
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AN ANALYSIS OF THE HISTORY OF WALES.



BY
HOWELL T. EVANS, B.A.,
CARDIFF.



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PREFACE.



ANY attempt at writing an Analysis of the History of Wales involves the initial difficulty that there exists no comprehensive history on which it may be based. A few admirable Short Histories have appeared in recent years, but they are obviously inadequate for the purpose. Much has also been written on various aspects of Welsh History, but it necessarily lacks the unity of a complete work. This Analysis could not, therefore, be based on any one historical work. Still, despite the fragmentary character of its origin, an attempt has been made to give it the unity and continuity of a complete history.

The aim of the Analysis is to give in outline the chief historical facts, and to trace the main lines on which development has taken place. It is written for schools and colleges, and is intended as a guide in the study, and as a help in the systematisation of facts. Authoritative works have been consulted throughout, so that the book should prove a useful summary, however extended the pupil's course of study may be.

A list of the chief works consulted will be found at the end of the book. The Maps are entirely new, as well as most of the Tables. It is to be hoped they will be found useful for study as well as for reference.

My thanks are due to Mr. Willis Bund for kindly revising certain portions, and to Mr. W. J. Griffiths, B.Sc., of the Intermediate School, Cardiff, for help in revising the proofs.

Cardiff,

January, 1907.

H. T. E.

Analysis of the History of Wales.



The History of Wales may be divided into five parts :

Part I. —To 664.

Part II. —664-1066.

Part III.—1066-1282.

Part IV.—1282-1603.

Part V. —Subsequent History.

PART I.

THE MAKING OF WALES.

(To 664).

A.—Wales and the Romans (47-410).

—47 A.D. I. PRE-ROMAN WALES.

(a) At the time of the Roman invasions of Britain
Wales was peopled by various tribes :

1. The Silures in the south-east as far as the
lower Severn.
2. The Demetæ in the south-west.

3. The Ordovices in Mid-Wales, as far as Cardigan Bay.

4. The Deceangi in the north-west corner.

circa

200 B.C.

(b) The Ordovices were Brythons: The Silures, Demetæ, and Deceangi were Goidels. It is probable that the Brythons were the later comers, and had driven the Goidels westwards.

(c) The Brythons and Goidels belonged to the Celtic sub-division of the Aryan group of races.

circa

600 B.C.

(d) Amongst the Goidelic inhabitants were traces of the Aborigines whom they had supplanted. By the Aborigines we mean the pre-Goidelic inhabitants. They were not Celts.

(e) The chief characteristics of the Aborigines:

1. Their implements were of stone.
2. Marriage, as known to the Aryan races, was probably unknown to them.
3. Their system of society was possibly totemistic, *i.e.*, they lived in villages, each village bearing the name of a totem or animal as its symbol.
4. Their religion was Druidism.

(f) Chief characteristics of the Celts:

1. Kinship is the basis of all political and social privileges.
2. They were workers in bronze and iron.
3. Their religion was a system of polytheism (if a system at all). Rivers and streams were

deified, and every district had its own gods.
The Goidels probably accepted Druidism.

A.D. 47-84 II. THE CHIEF STEPS IN THE ROMAN CONQUEST :

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 47 | 1. Ostorius Scapula conquered the Deceangi. He also built Glevum (Gloucester) and Uriconium, near Shrewsbury. |
| 50 | 2. He defeated Caradoc, at the head of the Silures, Ordovices, and his own tribe the Catuvellauni, in the land of the Ordovices. Caradoc was betrayed by the Queen of the Brigantes and taken to Rome. |
| | 3. The rapacity of the Roman officials and the bravery of the Silures result in a guerilla warfare, in which the Romans suffer severely. Legion XX. is placed at Chester, and Legion II. at Caerleon (Isca Silurum). They were made permanent probably by Agricola. |
| 58-61 | 4. Suetonius Paullinus extended the conquest to Mona. The power of the Druids is broken. The conquest |
| 78 | of Wales was probably completed by Julius Frontinus, the last struggle being among the Ordovices. |
| 78-84 | 5. Agricola received the surrender of the Ordovices and Mona. His good government reconciles the natives to Roman government. |

84-410 III. THE ROMAN OCCUPATION.

- (a) The chief feature of the occupation is its military character.

1. Camps (*castra*) or walled towns were connected by roads.

2. Roman influence was mainly confined within the towns, and did not greatly affect the country population. Order was secured.

(b) There was much industrial prosperity.

1. Copper was worked in Mona, lead in Powys, gold in Merioneth, and iron in Gwent.
2. Agriculture flourished.
3. Stone buildings were erected,
4. Municipal institutions were introduced.

(c) The Celts now became Christian, though Druidism prevailed for a time in remote districts. The Romans retained their own system of worship, and what there was of Christianity existed chiefly among the subject classes.

409 (d) Roman soldiers were withdrawn from Britain, and
410 Britain ceased to be part of the Roman Empire.

B.—The Cymry (410-664).

In order to defend their territory against the Picts and Scots on the north and west, and against the Saxons on the east and south, the Romans had divided Britain into two parts, each under a separate officer. Upper Britain, probably the district north of an irregular line from the Severn to the Humber, was under the command of the "Dux Britanniae" or "Dux Britanniarum." The lower portion of Britain was under the Count of the Saxon Shore (Comes Littoris Saxonici). Wales thus formed part of Upper Britain.

I. UPPER BRITAIN.

1. This portion consisted of Goidels, Brythons, and the Picts of Galloway.

- circa
550-600**
2. It probably now developed into a separate state, or an aggregate of states, the inhabitants, under pressure of foreign invasion, calling themselves Cymry. This word signifies "compatriot."
 3. The authority previously exercised by the "Dux Britanniae" fell to a ruler called by the Cymry "Gwledig." The term means "one exercising authority." The first of these was probably Cunedda.

II. CUNEDDA (5th Century).

Provisional conclusions regarding Cunedda :

1. He came from Manau, in the territory of the Guotodin or Votadini.* This territory stretched along the North Sea from the Roman Wall to the Forth. His chief seat was Carlisle.
2. He had Roman official blood, and at the time of the departure of the Romans was in command of the forces at the Roman Wall.
3. He moved south and to Wales. He established his authority as Gwledig over Upper Britain, which was really governed by a number of petty princes at times acknowledging the overlordship of the Gwledig.
4. This power enabled Cunedda to place his descendants over various districts in Wales. Here they formed the ruling caste, being rulers over their own particular principalities and also heirs to the position of Gwledig.

*Aneurin's "Gododin" purposes to relate the adventures of this tribe.

5. This southward movement also represents further encroachments by the Brythons on the lands of the Goidels. It was a tribal migration.
6. This conquest gave Wales its rulers, and settled its political and social fabric.
7. Cunedda's family was probably Christian, and his conquest had a beneficial influence on the Church in Wales, in that it tended to abolish pagan survivals among the Goidels.

d 547? III. MAELGWN.

On the death of Cunedda, the petty princes of Upper Britain probably became independent until Maelgwn, Prince of Gwynedd,* was able to reassert the supremacy of the Gwledig in his own person. Meanwhile, the Goidels, Scots or Irish, were finally driven from Môn by Cadwallon Law Hir. It was 200 years later before they were finally subdued in South Wales.

Cunedda.

|

Einion Yrth.

|

Cadwallon Law Hir.

|

Maelgwn.†

Principal features of his rule :

1. He may have been elected by the other princes in accordance with the principle that one of

*Gwynedd was the district north of the Mawddach and west of the vale of Clwyd.

†There appears no sufficient reason to reject this genealogy.

the Cunedda family should be Gwledig. In any case, he represented the unity of the Cymry of Upper Britain.

2. He probably found it necessary to resort to force in order to establish his authority in the North. His northern invasions are alluded to in Welsh literature.
3. He represents the acceptance of Christianity by the peoples of Upper Britain. It may be that the struggle between Maelgwn and the bards on the one hand, and Elphin and Taliesin on the other, represented the struggle between Christianity and Paganism.
4. His overlordship over Upper Britain was claimed, though perhaps not exercised, by all his successors down to Cadwallon.
5. His chief stronghold apparently was Deganwy. He was thus intimately connected with Wales, both as Prince of Gwynedd, and as exercising suzerainty over the other princes—this latter being part of his authority as Gwledig over the whole of Upper Britain.
6. With him probably, the position of Gwledig of Upper Britain became definitely vested in the Prince of Gwynedd.

547-664 IV. DECLINE OF THE CYMRIC TRADITIONAL UNITY.

- fl 550 (a) Rhun succeeds Maelgwn. The northern tribes under Elidyr Mwynfawr invade Gwynedd. The probable object was to determine which Cymric kindred should succeed Maelgwn. They are driven back, and are attacked by Rhun beyond the Forth.

Under his successor Beli, Cymric power declined, due to internal dissensions and Saxon attacks.

Maelgwn (d 547 circa).

Rhun (fl 550)

Beli.

Iago (613 circa).

Cadvan (d 617 or 634 circa).

Cadwallon (fl 630 circa).

Cadwaladr (d 664 circa).

(b) The Anglo-Saxon Advance :

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 473 | 1. Kent is conquered by the Jutes. |
| <u>520</u> | 2. The Britons defeat the West Saxons at Mount Badon. |
| 547 | 3. Ida is accepted as King of the Angles between the Tees and the Forth. This kingdom was Bernicia. The Angles between the Tees and the Humber are also united under a King. They form the kingdom of Deira. |
| 552 | 4. The West Saxons take Old Sarum (in Wiltshire). |
| 570 | 5. Rhydderch establishes his supremacy over the northern Cymry at the battle of Arderydd. |
| <u>577</u> | (c) Defeat of the Britons at Deorham, between Bath and the Bristol Channel, by Ceawlin of Wessex. Bath, Gloucester, and Cirencester destroyed, and the country devastated as far as Pengwern (Uriconium). [Welsh literature marks Pengwern as the seat of the power of Cynddylan.] |

Results :

1. The Britons south of the Bristol Channel were separated from those to the north.
2. The Hwiccas—West Saxons—settle along the lower Severn.
3. The term Cymry seems to have acquired greater significance.

584 (d) The West Saxons advance upon the Upper Severn Valley. Uriconium and Shrewsbury stormed. Cynddylan with a levy of Central Wales defeated and Cynddylan slain. Ceawlin is defeated at Fethanlea, near Nantwich, and the upper Severn restored. Ceawlin is again defeated by the combined Cymry and Hwiccas at Wanborough. Pengwern re-taken.

613 circa (e) Iago possibly overking. Brochvael, whose territory was probably around Bangor, distinguished himself by his defence of the monks of Bangor Iscoed.

613 (f) Aethelfrith of Bernicia captures Chester. Slaughter of the monks of Bangor Iscoed and destruction of its monastery. Vale of Maelor occupied. Further advance was probably checked by the recognition of Aethelfrith's supremacy.

Results of the defeat at Chester :

1. Chester abandoned by the Cymry.
2. Union of the Cymry of Wales and those of Strathclyde becomes more difficult owing to this separation. Isolation of Wales accomplished.

3. Celtic confederacy of Churches broken. The Danes later made communication by sea more difficult.
4. The position of the King of Gwynedd as Gwledig is assailed.
5. Great influx of Britons to Wales.

613-616? (g) Loss of Teyrnllwg to the Cymry, *i.e.*, the district from the Dee to Cumberland, and the conquest of Elvet (round Leeds) by Edwin. Cadvan inherited Gwynedd, but his overlordship is doubtful. Welsh tradition connects his name with the wars with Aethelfrith.

- (h) Cymry attack Edwin of Northumbria near Conwy, and at Digoll (probably Long Mountain, Shropshire). Cadwallon invades Northumbria, but is defeated near Morpeth. He is besieged possibly by Edwin's fleet at Glannog, or Priestholm, off Beaumaris. Cadwallon escapes to Ireland. He returns in alliance with Penda, of Mercia. Allies defeat Edwin at Hatfield, or Meiceren. Temporary ruin of the Kingdom of Northumbria. Osric of Deira, Edwin's son, besieged and slain by Cadwallon at York.

- (k) Cadwallon again united the Cymry. He was also King of Gwynedd. He slays Eanfrith, Ethelfrith's son, who returns from exile to claim Bernicia. Cadwallon defeated by Oswald, Eanfrith's brother, at Hefenfelth, near Hexham. Cadwallon slain. This ends the struggle between the Cymry and the Angles in the North.

- 642** (l) Cadwaladr continues the alliance with Mercia. Penda defeats Oswald at Maserfield, but is defeated by Oswald's successor Oswy (655) at Winwaedfield.

664

Death of Cadwaladr. The north is abandoned, and the Cymric federation (Upper Britain) is finally overthrown.

1. It had lasted over 200 years.
2. It had a literature. The Romances of Arthur are in part an expression of the attempt of the Cymry at unity.
3. At intervals it was under a single leader.
4. It was a legacy of the Roman occupation.

The invasions of Cunedda and the English thus rendered Wales a separate political unity. Christianity accentuates this isolation.

V. CHRISTIANITY.

Christianity in Britain received a check on the departure of the Romans. The heathen Anglo-Saxons drove the Britons westwards, and cut off British Christianity from that of the Continent.

450-600 1. The Monastic Movement.

- (a) Method: Wales was Christianised by means of monastic settlements. The Christian missionary would first obtain permission from the prince or chief of the tribe to settle on the land of the tribe. A monastic settlement or colony would thus be founded and supported by grants of land. From this monastery missionaries would go forth to convert and obtain grants from other tribes. These settlements from the original foundation would form daughter colonies. These monasteries at first acknowledged no external authority. The daughter monasteries admitted the authority of the

mother church, but the mother churches, such as Llandaff, St. David's, were quite independent of one another. The Church in Wales originally recognised no papal overlordship. The authority of the abbot at the head of a monastery was limited to that monastery and its possessions. There was thus no organisation. This was one of the chief differences between the Latin and Celtic Churches.

Being cut off from the Roman Church the tendency of Celtic Christianity was to relapse towards the paganism which had existed among the tribes before they received Christianity. Thus Christianity in Wales developed on distinct and to some extent national lines, and the struggle between it and the Church of Rome, begun by Augustine, was more a struggle between two systems which had developed on distinct and independent lines, than a struggle about details. There was no episcopal authority in the Celtic Church. The head of the monastic settlement was the abbot. The bishop was one of the minor officials. Dioceses and parishes were later developments. The country was at first parcelled out among monastic establishments.

550-600

During the latter half of the sixth century, the monasteries developed into well-known schools of learning and centres of missionary effort, especially in Ireland. The chief were Llantwit Major (Llanilltyd), Llancarvan, Bangor Iscoed, and Bangor, and the chief saints Iltyd, Catoc or Cattwg Ddoeth, Dunawd Fyr, Deiniol Wyn, St. David, Gildas (516 circa), Padarn, Dyfrig (Dubicus), who founded Llandaff, and Teilo.

(b) Lands were granted to the Church on various conditions :

1. The control of the land was sometimes transferred absolutely from the chieftain to the Church, so that the payments due from the land became the property of the Church.
2. Before the Conquest, it was exceptional for judicial jurisdiction to be transferred, but not afterwards.
3. The gift was made subject to tribal customs and habits, the transfer being subject to the tribal custom of "tir gwelyawg," and the consent of the family was necessary.
4. Sometimes the land was given subject to the payment of food rents to the donor.

II. NOTICE WITH REGARD TO CELTIC CHRISTIANITY ;

- (a) It partook of a tribal character. Often the whole of a kindred became monks together with its chief and its tribal organisation. Probably many had recourse to this on account of the insecurity of the times. Hence benefices were often held as family possessions following the tribal custom by which the chieftainship was regarded as a family possession. Hence many offices and benefices were hereditary.
- (b) As a further illustration of the tribal character of the Welsh Church most of its saints traced their descent to one of the three chieftains, viz., Cunedda, Brychan, and Caw. Each of these represented a different tribe. Of the Cunedda stock were David, Teilo, and Tyssul.

ROMAN ROADS.



410 circa

Brychan is said to have come from Ireland and settled in Brycheiniog about the time of Cunedda's invasion. Llancarvan, Llanilltyd, and Llandaff were founded on the territories of this family, and the chief saint of the stock was Dyfrig.

Caw came from Scotland and settled in Môn in the time of Maelgwn.

(c) The Welsh Church differed from the rest of Christian Europe in the following details :

1. Method of tonsure.
2. The observation of Easter. The Welsh Church had not accepted the change in the time of observing Easter which had been adopted by the Church of Rome in 457.
3. The administration of Baptism.
4. Minor points in connection with the Mass and Liturgy.

III. THE STRUGGLE WITH THE CHURCH OF ROME :

Augustine attempts to subordinate the Welsh Church to the Church of Rome.

600

(a) Synod of Caerleon. Augustine's overtures discussed.

601-603

(b) Two conferences between Augustine and the Welsh bishops on the banks of the Severn. Augustine desires union with the object of converting England ; and a settlement of differences especially regarding Easter. He fails through :

1. His attempt to assert the supremacy of Canterbury, aggravated by his own haughtiness.
2. Hatred between Briton and Saxon.

3. The Welsh priests refuse to take communion with the Catholics.
4. Augustine speaks disparagingly of Welsh customs, especially of the marriage of clergy.

(c) Points of the quarrel :

1. It is an attempt to defend the ancient customs of the Celtic Church against the claims of Rome.
2. It is a struggle for the independence of the Celtic Church, which later develops into a struggle to be independent of Canterbury.
3. British reverses (577-613) strengthen the claims of Augustine, just as Norman supremacy later ruined the attempt of St. David's to become independent of Canterbury.

664

- (d) Synod of Whitby. Success of the Romish party. The Church in Wales henceforth considered schismatic.

- (e) Intercourse with England brought certain external changes in the Welsh Church. As there was no central ecclesiastical authority, the heads of the Welsh monastic establishments acted quite independently of one another.

669-678

Theodore becomes Archbishop of Canterbury. He introduced into England dioceses and episcopal organisation in subordination to Canterbury. Later

678-800

the parish system was introduced throughout England. Thus on the borders there grew up an ecclesiastical system quite distinct from that prevailing in Wales. The difference was most marked in the position and authority of the Bishop, and

the history of the Welsh Church is now the history of how the Bishop supplanted the Abbot and acquired territorial jurisdiction. Thus was introduced the principle of episcopal allegiance. Monasticism decayed; some of the larger monasteries became bishops' sees, and the smaller monasteries became local churches.

1. Theodore refused to recognise the authority and the consecration of Welsh bishops.

768 circa

2. Elfod, Bishop of Bangor, accepts the Roman Easter. By 1066 the Welsh Church had conformed with Romish practices as regards external observances.



PART II.
THE ENGLISH AND DANISH INVASIONS.
(664-1066).

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS :

- (a) The history of the period is practically a record of
 - 1. Strife within and between separate kingdoms.
This was in great part due to the tribal system.
 - 2. English and Danish aggressions. There is no real internal development.
- (b) Wales is divided into several small kingdoms or principalities or clans, the chief of which were Gwynedd, Powys, Buallt, Ceredigion, Dyfed, Ystrad Towi, Gwyr, Cidweli, and Môn. Each was under a ruling family, at the head of which was a king (brenin) or prince (tywysog).
- (c) The division into commotes and cantrefs is attributed to Dyfnwal Moelmud, possibly an under-king of Cunedda, and authorised by him, the object being :
 - 1. An equitable division of the land among the victors.
 - 2. The determination of the food rents due to the chieftains.

II. THE TRIBAL SYSTEM.—General Remarks :

(a) Territorial—

1. Each principality consisted of a number of commotes, the commote being the unit for the purposes of organisation. The commotes were further grouped into cantrefs.
2. The greater part of each cymwd (commote) was “tir gwelyawg.” It belonged to the tribesmen. A portion of the cymwd was occupied by strangers or non-tribesmen. This was “tir cyfrif.”
3. In each cymwd, further, a part of the land was set apart for the prince. It was his “demesne” or home-farm in that cymwd. He had similar demesnes in the other commotes.
4. The prince generally gave this demesne to one of his chieftains, who would generally be a member of his own family. The rights of the prince within this commote would thus be vested in this royal chieftain, who would become the lord (arglwydd) of the cymwd.
5. The prince’s demesne within the cymwd was cultivated by the non-tribesmen, under the superintendence of the prince’s officers, the “maer” and “canghellor.”
6. Part of the cymwd was also set apart for these and other officers of the court.

[It was the dissatisfaction with their lot and the lust for further aggrandisement felt by these chieftains that led to so much strife. In general, they aspired to the

headship of their own royal kindred, and thus to sovereignty over the principality.]

(b) Personal—

1. The political unit was the tribe. The principle upon which the tribe was built was blood-relationship. Hence the tribe was a body of kinsmen who claimed descent from a common ancestor. This was the original bond. When the tribe became settled the chief bond was joint ownership of the land.
2. The tribe was composed of a number of kindreds, and these kindreds were the governing or aristocratic section in each cymwd.
3. All other kindreds within the tribe were subordinate to the royal kindred of that tribe.
4. The royal kindreds in Wales claimed descent from Cunedda. There were, of course, several such royal kindreds.
5. Beneath the tribesmen or members of a kindred were the non-tribesmen (strangers) and the slaves.

(c) The Kindred (Cenedl)—

1. The kindred was an aggregate of families or households. Each household comprised descendants to the fourth degree, *i.e.*, as far as second cousins.
2. The head or chief of a kindred was called the "pencenedl." He was thus the chief of a number of families or villages, and presided

over an assembly of chiefs of households to settle matters in dispute. He was generally the oldest efficient man in the kindred, and was chosen from among the "uchelwyr" of that kindred.

An "uchelwr" was the head of a wele and was probably identical with the penteulu.

3. The "penteulu" was the head or chief of the household. He was elected, and it was his privilege to represent the household before the "pencenedl." Hence the status of the chiefs of kindred was superior to that of the chiefs of household. The power of the "penteulu" was patriarchal. Cf. the "patria potestas." Later the term became the name of one of the chief officers at the king's court, viz. : the master of the prince's bodyguard.
4. The duty of preserving the details and knowledge of kinship devolved upon seven elders of the kindred, who were chosen for the purpose.
5. The "arddelwr," or avoucher, apparently made warranty on behalf of the kindred.
6. Another officer of the kindred was the "dialwr," or avenger, whose duty was to bring criminals to justice, and lead in a blood-feud.
7. The "Teisban teulu" was the mediator in court and in combat, and as regards other tribes. Thus the kindred formed a unit which was responsible for its own government.

(d) The Kinsman—

1. At the age of 14 the kinsman became the man of the chief of kindred, or of the lord

(arglwydd) or royal chieftain within the cymwd.

2. At 21, or when he married, he received his land and cattle, or his "cyfarwys" (maintenance). He then settled in his own "tyddyn" (homestead), and became a dairy farmer. He then owed military service.
3. His "cyfarwys," or rights of maintenance, were—(1) five free "erws" of land; (2) cotillage of the waste; (3) the privilege of hunting; (4) supply of cattle from the common herd. He then became a "boneddig," or full tribesman or kinsman.
4. When a youth was thus invested with the full tribal rights of maintenance attached to kinship, the chief of kindred received a due of 24 pence. The chief of kindred himself paid a due to the lord every year.
5. Besides his rights of maintenance every tribesman might possibly become the head of his 'wele' or household. He would then have vested in him the landed rights of the household.

(e) The Land of the Kindred—

1. The unit as regards the occupation of land was "gwely" or wele. Hence the term "tir gwelyawg."
2. The wele was the land occupied by the members of a household. The "penteulu," as chief of the household, was head of the wele.

3. During the lifetime of the "penteulu" the land of the household, and the rights appertaining thereto, were vested in him. In this capacity of having the landed rights of the household vested in him he was a "tiriawg" (landed person). He was practically the landowner, except that the other members of the household had rights in the land. They could always claim their "cyfarwys."

4. On the death of the "penteulu" the wele was divided equally among his sons. On the death of the last of these sons the whole wele was again divided equally among the grandsons. Again, on the death of the last of the grandsons the wele was again taken as a whole and divided equally among the great-grandsons or second cousins. After this there was no further sub-division of this wele, but each second cousin, with the share he received, became the founder of a new household and "wele," so that new households were now formed.

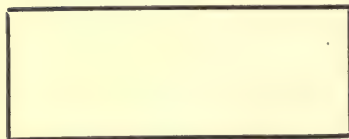


Fig1. The wele before sub-division.



Fig2. The wele after the sub-division among the sons, supposing there were two, A and B.

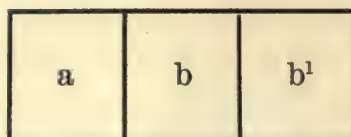


Fig3. The wele after the sub-division among grandsons, supposing A to have one son (a) and B two sons (b and b^1).

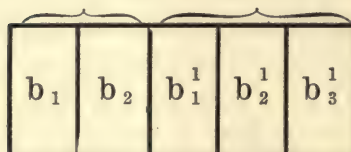


Fig4. The wele after the sub-division among great-grandsons, supposing a to have no sons; b to have two sons, b_1 and b_2 ; and b^1 three sons, b_1^1 , b_2^1 and b_3^1 . This was the final sub-division of the original wele. Each one of these divisions would now become the origin of a future wele.

5. The sub-divisions of the wele were termed "gavels." Hence the term "gavelkind," which was the name given later to this custom of equal division among sons.
6. The "uchelwr" was sometimes called "breyr" or "gwrda." He fought on horseback; the other tribesmen fought on foot. Every tribesman might possibly become an "uchelwr."

(f) The Royal Kindred—

1. An aggregate of commotes formed a principality or "gwlad." The chief kindred in the principality was the royal kindred or "cenedl penbaladr."
2. This kindred was organised like other kindreds of lower status. Its members, however, generally

claimed descent from Cunedda, and as such exercised sovereignty over the other kindreds within that particular principality.

3. At the head of this royal kindred was the king or prince "brenhin penraith." His chief officers were the penteulu, priest and bard.

(g) Royal Dues—

The king or his representative within the commote received certain dues from tribesmen and non-tribesmen.

(i.) Tribesmen—

1. Gwestva : This was a food rent equivalent to a number of nights' entertainment (cf. *firma unius noctis*). Later it was commuted into a money payment called the "tunc pound." For the purpose of this assessment the commote was divided sometimes into maenols. The heads of households paid according to the part of the maenol occupied by their respective households. Sometimes a "tref"—a subdivision of the maenol—was the unit of payment. The assessment was thus territorial and not "per head."
2. Ebediw : relief paid to the king on the death of an uchelwr or tribesman.
3. Military service.
4. "Amobr" : a fine paid when a tribesman's daughter was married.

(ii.) Non-tribesmen—

1. Dawn-bwyd or food gifts.
2. Two “treffs” in every commote were in the prince’s possession; one was his “maerdref,” or demesne land, and the other was set apart as his waste and summer pasture. The non-tribesmen under the supervision of the “maer” and “canghellor” cultivated these.
3. The “Eilltion” (strangers) were allotted four maenols in the cymwd for the support of the king’s dogs and horses for his progress (cylch) and quarters (dovraeth) when he visited the cymwd. They were also responsible for the buildings necessary for the prince and his retinue during his progress.

(h) The King—

1. His person was inviolable. He was the chief judge, and his chief officer came next to him in importance. The king might be (i) the ruler of a district or an aggregate of tribes; (ii) the ruler of several small principalities or kingdoms.
2. He nominated his successor.
3. He could settle a member of his family on land in some commote within his principality. Until thus settled the members of the king’s family resided at the royal court.

(j) Non-Tribesmen or Strangers—

(i.) The stranger—*aillt*, *taeog*, or *alltud*—was one who was not of Cymric blood, and could not consequently claim to be a member of a kindred. He could not thus enjoy the privileges of kinship—

1. He could not possess "*tir gwelyawg*."
2. His evidence against one of Cymric blood was considered invalid.
3. He could not, without his lord's consent, enter the Church, become a smith, or a bard; but the lord must enter his objection before the stranger is tonsured, graduates as a bard, or sets up his smithy, as the case may be.
4. He was not allowed to hunt or to practice horsemanship.
5. Unless he came into the "*nawdd*" (protection) of a Cymric lord he could possess no rights under the law of the Cymry. He might thus 'commend' himself to a Welsh lord.
6. He had no rights of inheritance.

(ii.) *Tir Cyfrif*—

Strangers were settled on "*tir cyfrif*" (registered land):

1. This might be either in a "*maerdref*" on the prince's demesne, or in "*taeogtreffs*" scattered over the *cymwd*.

2. The "tir cyfrif" was regulated by the maer and capghellor.
3. When an "aillt" died the land of which he might have been in occupation was not divided among his sons, but the "tref" in which the land was situated was re-divided among all the "eilltion" (strangers) in the "tref."
4. The tenure of strangers was called "trefgevery."

(iii.) There were two classes of strangers—

- (1) Those who had acquired rights of proprietorship.
 - (2) Those who had not acquired such rights, and were still in "trefgevery."
1. Those who came to acquire rights of proprietorship did so after continuous residence for four generations. They then became "adscripti glebae," *i.e.*, they could not leave the land without the lord's consent.
 2. Such strangers did not become tribesmen. Still, they became settled in weles like kinsmen, formed kindreds, and had rights of inheritance.

(iv.) After continuous residence under a chieftain for nine generations, or by continuous marriage with Cymraeses for four generations, strangers could become Cymry. They were called "priodorion," and could become founders of

new kindreds. This privilege, however, seems to have applied only to South Wales. In North Wales the barrier was technically impassable.

(k) Justice—

1. "Saraad" was an act which involved insult to a person. It was injury less than homicide. The persons liable for its payment were the same as those who were joint heirs to the land of the wele, *i.e.*, kinsmen as far as second cousins. The term was also used for the compensation due for the injury.
2. "Galanas" was homicide, or the payment due for homicide. Liability for it extended to the seventh degree, and included maternal as well as paternal relatives. Hence it was not limited to one kindred only, as was "saraad." The amount paid was divided among the lord of the cymwd and the relatives.

If a man murdered another of his own "cenedl" he was kinwrecked. The guilty and the suffering kindred being then identical, no payment was made, but the guilty kinsman had to seek protection elsewhere.

3. A man was assessed according to his rank in the tribe. The grades were—
 1. The prince and his wele.
 2. Uchelwyr.
 3. Tribesmen or boneddigion.
 4. Strangers.

Below these were the "caethion" or slaves.

4. Liability to the "galanas" and saraad was determined by compurgation (rhaith). Most cases were tried by this method, or by witnesses sworn on relics.
5. Judicial business was transacted in the prince's manor, the officers of the commote being the maer, canghellor, judge, priest, and clerk. The king's judge tried cases appertaining to the royal household, and his court acted as a court of appeal from the commote.

(1). Fosterage—

It was customary for the chiefs to place their sons with strangers, or with other nobles to foster. Foster sons shared with foster brothers in the inheritance of the foster-father if he were a proprietor. Fosterage was a means of attaching strangers to the tribe, and thus enlarging it by giving prominence to artificial relationships. However, the ambitions of foster relations were often the cause of strife.

A. 664—844.—MERCIAN SUPREMACY.

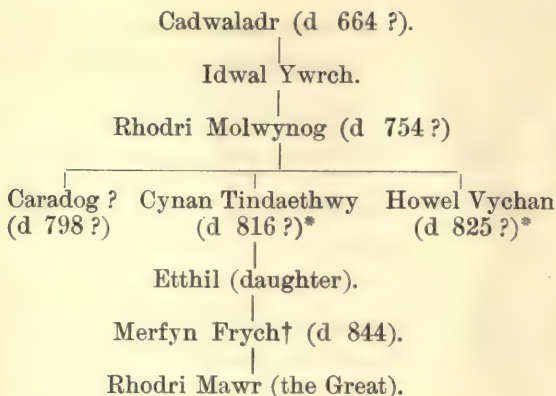
B. 844—1016.—THE DANISH INVASIONS.

C. 1016—1066.—RESTORATION OF WELSH POWER.

A.—Mercian Supremacy (664-844).

Notice :

1. Internal strife among the Welsh chieftains makes united action impossible.
2. The defeat of Ecgfrith of Northumbria by the Picts at Nectansmere (Fife) makes Mercia the leading English state.



664 ? (a) Ivor, son of Alan, King of Llydaw, succeeded Cadwaladr as prince of Gwynedd. His authority was probably limited to Gwynedd. Idwal Ywrech followed.

d 754 ? (b) Rhodri Molwynog succeeded. The power of the Cymry is definitely fixed in Wales. He may have been given supremacy over other chieftains, on account of (1) Mercian aggressions under Ethelbald ; (2) possibly the idea of the necessity for an over-king prevailed.

757-798 Offa, King of Mercia, 758-796.

776-779 (c) South Wales attacked (776 ?) The border princes between the Severn and the Wye conquered.

779 The king of Powys is driven from Pengwern. Building of Offa's Dyke (Clawdd Offa) from the Dee to the Wye.

1. The dyke becomes the recognised boundary of the Welsh.

*Possibly Rhodri's grandsons. †May have been the husband of Etthil.

2. Offa's laws drawn up to settle the relations between the Welsh and English.

802-839 Ecgberht, King of Wessex.

798-844 The Welsh princes are brought to submission.

798? (d) Caradog, King of Gwynedd, is slain by the Saxons.

814? Howel Vychan defeats Cynan and seizes Gwynedd. Later Howel was driven from Môn.

815-823 (e) Ecgberht reduces the Cymry of Cornwall. Cynan is slain by the English. They conquer Rhuvoniog

816? and penetrate to Eryri and Môn. Action of

817? Llanvaes (Môn). Cenwulf ravages Dyfed (819).

818? The destruction of Deganwy and the submission of Powys followed.

823? 844 (f) Defeat of the Welsh at Cettyl by Burchred of Mercia. Merfyn Frych slain and is succeeded by Rhodri the Great.

B.—The Danish Invasions (844-1016).

844-877 I. Rhodri the Great.

(a) His dominions—

1. Gwynedd.

2. Ceredigion and Ystrad Towy—through his wife.

Dyfnwallon, King of Ceredigion.

Meurig.

Angharad m Rhodri the Great.

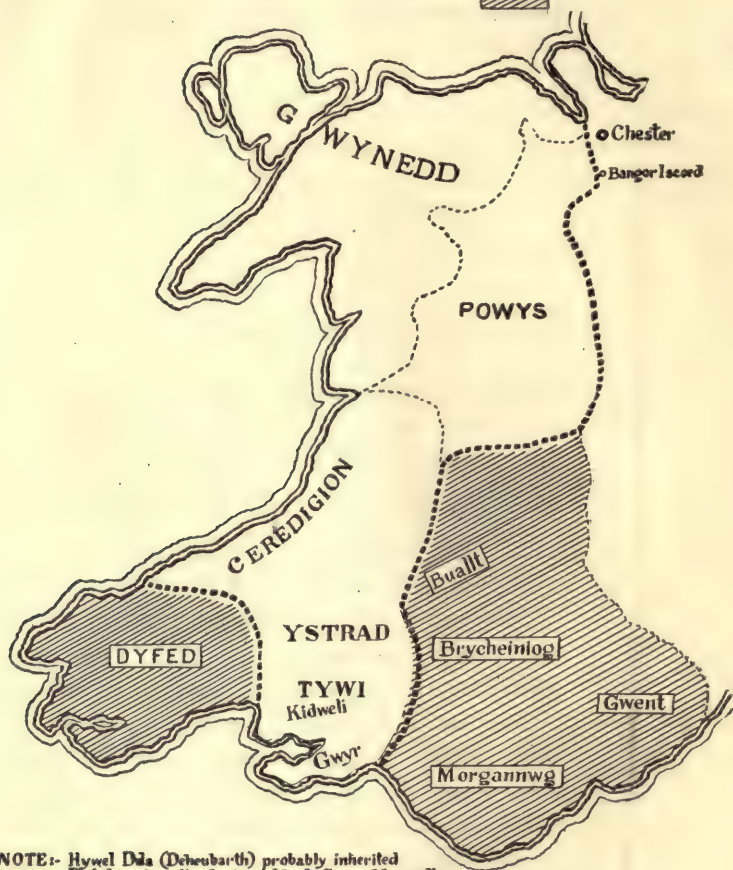
3. Powys, through his grandmother. It is doubtful whether he ruled it.

4. Cidweli and Gwyr were perhaps conquered.

- (b) Other separate principalities were Dyfed, Morgannwg, Gwent, Brycheiniog, and Buallt.
- 850? (c) Commencement of the Danish attacks on the
853 Welsh coasts. Môn was devastated. Aethelwulf
of Wessex defeats Rhodri. Horm the Dane defeated
855 by Rhodri.
- 873-876 (d) Rhodri is driven to Ireland after several defeats in
North Wales by the English. Later they defeat
877 Rhodri and his Danish allies, subdue North Wales
and devastate Môn.
Rhodri slain.
- (e) Division of Rhodri's territories—
1. Gwynedd becomes the kingdom of Anarawd, but there is no real basis for the assertion that Gwynedd had supremacy over the other principalities. Cadell receives Deheubarth.*
 2. According to tribal principles Anarawd, as the eldest son, should have inherited the kingship of Gwynedd and Deheubarth, of which Rhodri was king, whereas the other sons might have become lords of districts without any permanent divisions of the lands which, as well as the kingship itself, were the possession of the tribe or family. Instead, Anarawd receives Gwynedd and transfers the kingship to Idwal, thus founding the royal line of Gwynedd. Cadell does the same in Deheubarth. The tribal chieftaincy thus tends to become a territorial sovereignty.

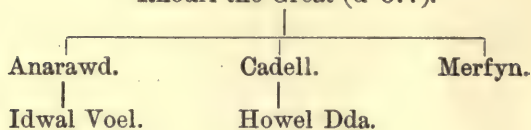
*i.e., more properly, Ceredigion, Ystrad Towi, Cidweli and Gwyr.

Rhodri Mawr's Dominions
 bounded -----
 Separate Principalities 



NOTE:- Hywel Dda (Dheubarth) probably inherited Dyfed, and on the death of Idwal, Gwynedd as well.

Rhodri the Great (d 877).



- II. { Anarawd 877-915. Alfred, King of Wessex
 { Cadell 877-909. 871-901.

877 (a) Rhodri's sons pursue an aggressive policy against the minor princes. Dyfed and Brycheiniog appeal to Alfred against Cadell. Mercians defeat Anarawd and settle in the Vale of Clwyd. Anarawd and the Strathclyde Britons retake it at the Battle of Conway "Dial Rhodri" (Rhodri's Revenge).
 880
 893 Anarawd invades Deheubarth.

878-897 (b) Treaty of Wedmore (878). English Mercia now separates Wales from the Danelaw. The Danes advance to the Breiddon Hills, attack Montgomery, and devastate Brycheiniog, Morganwg, Gwent, and Buallt. Hasting, the Danish chief, defeated at Buttington, near Welshpool, by Alfred and the Welsh.
 890
 894
 897

(c) The principalities of S.E. Wales promise submission to Alfred in return for protection against the tyranny of Rhodri's sons. Brochmail and Fernmail of Gwent appeal also against the Mercians under Earl Edred. Anarawd abandons the Northumbrian alliance for Alfred's friendship.
 897

Results of the friendship with Wessex—

1. Asser, nephew of the Bishop of St. David's, becomes instructor at Alfred's Court. The Welsh orders are thus recognised by the

English Church. The superior position of the Welsh Church in learning may be inferred.

870-889 2. Friendly attitude of Welsh bishops towards Canterbury. Records of consecrations of the Bishops of Llandaff by the Archbishop of Canterbury begin to appear. Cyfeiliawg was consecrated by Canterbury. The clergy of St. David's appeal against the tyranny of their prince.

915 ? 3. The Bishop of Llandaff was ransomed by Edward the Elder from the Danes Other and Hroald.

907 (d) The Ealdorman of Mercia fortified Chester. Death of Cadell (909) and Anarawd (915).

III. { Howel Dda 909-950. Edward the Elder 901-925.
 { Idwal Voel 915-943 ? Athelstan 925-940.

Powys was probably under Howel and Idwal, but subject to Mercia. Morganwg, Brycheiniog, Buallt, and Gwent remain separate principalities.

(a) Howel conquers Cidweli and Gwyr. He inherits Dyfed through his wife.

Hymeid (King of Dyfed).

|
Llywarch.

|
Elen m Howel Dda.

Dispute between Howel and Morgan Hen of Morganwg with reference to the districts of Ystradyew and Ewyas referred to the English king.

900-925 (b) Frequent attacks of the Danes on the coast, especially on Môn. Howel and Idwal submit to the overlordship of Edward the Elder, and do
922 ?
926 homage and pay tribute to Athelstan at Hereford. The Welsh of Wales became at least nominally vassals of Ecgberht (828). This submission was renewed (922) when the Welsh "commended" themselves to Edward the Elder, and sought him to lord. It was simply an application of the principle by which the weak promised service to the powerful in return for protection, and was a necessity arising from the Danish invasions.

Significance of this commendation or overlordship—

1. Mutual support against each other's enemies.
2. The English kings assume no right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Welsh princes.
3. The Welsh princes frequently attend the English Witan as under kings, and refer disputes with regard to land to the English king.

926-950 (c) Comparative peace in Wales. Howel visits Rome
943 (928 ?). Death of Idwal Voel. Iago and Ieuf probably inherit Gwynedd jointly with Howel as overlord. Howel now styles himself "regulus" and "rex." He issued his Codes of Laws.
943-950

Chief features of the Codes—

1. They define the rights and privileges of all classes, especially the functions of the Court. Every man is assessed according to his rank.

2. They contain the general laws of the country relating to estates and inheritance, and the administration of justice.

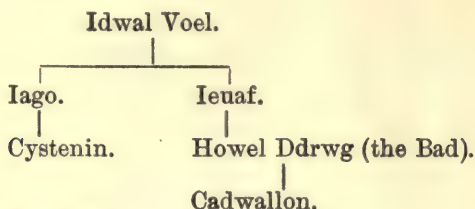
(d) Remarks on the Codes—

1. They were drawn up by four representatives from each cantref within Howel's dominions.
2. The Laws as they now exist include additions made by Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Gruffydd ab Cynan, and the Lord Rhys; and were drawn up by men who upheld "the impossible theory of a definite organisation of Wales into Gwynedd, Deheubarth, and Powys, with the overlord at Aberffraw."
3. The codification tended to counteract the influence of the Danish invasions, of the military and commercial relations with England, and of the disregard for law among the tribesmen, influences which threatened the position of the governing families of the tribal system.

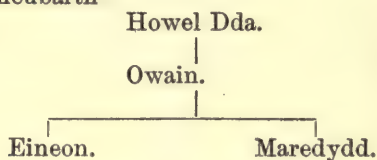
IV. { Iago fl. 943-979 ? and Ieuaf 943-967 ? jointly.
 { Owain ab Howel Dda 951-987.

{ Edmund 940-946.
 { Edred 946-955.
 { Eadgar 959-975.

Line of Gwynedd—



Line of Deheubarth—



- 950 (a) Death of Howel Dda. Iago and Ieuaf detach Gwynedd from Deheubarth and defeat Owain at Carno. The death of Owain's brothers leaves him
- 951 in sole possession of Deheubarth and Dyfed. Iago
- 952 and Ieuaf ravage Dyfed, and defeat Owain at
- 954 Llanrwst. They are securely established in
- 959 Gwynedd.
- 946-955 (b) Several Welsh princes attend the Witan under
- 959-975 Eadred. The relations with Eadgar are also somewhat peaceable. In subsequent reigns the overlordship of England becomes nominal.

Results—

1. Eadgar is said to have bestowed gifts on Bangor churches.
2. A common religion, at least as regards external observances. Danish attacks and inter-marriages introduce Saxon ideas, *e.g.*, in land tenure and church government. This leads to a leaning towards Rome.

- 960-970 (c) Towyn devastated by the Danes (963). Alvoyd the Saxon devastates Gwynedd and destroys Aberffraw.
- 965-967 Possibly Iago had refused tribute to Eadgar.
- 970 Harold's son Godfrey conquers Môn. Iago submits to Eadgar (972). Godfrey attacks Dyfed and Brycheiniog.
- 981-982
- 967 (d) Iago puts Ieuf to death and rules alone. Howel Ddrwg dispossesses Iago (972?). Iago was captured by the Danes, and Cystenin and Godfrey defeated by Howel at Hirbarth.
- 978 ?
- 979 ?
- 979-986? (e) Howel rules Gwynedd alone. He was slain against Alvoyd. Cadwallon seized Gwynedd, but was slain by Mareddydd ab Owain, King of Deheubarth.
- 986?-993 Mareddydd usurps Gwynedd.
- 968-976 (f) Owain extends his power beyond Gwyr. He attacks Gwent. Eineon is slain. He had probably extended Owain's supremacy beyond Brycheiniog.
- 983 Owain dies (987).

V. { Anarchy in Gwynedd 986?-1016.
 { Mareddydd 987-998.

Aethelred the Unready 978-1016.

- 987-988 (a) The Danes devastate the South Wales coast, and Mareddydd is forced to pay tribute. He attacked Maesyfed, Morganwg, and Gwynedd. Mareddydd probably spread his dominion over the greater part of Wales. Bishop of St. David's killed by the Danes.
- 991-994
- 998
- 993 (b) Mareddydd was driven from Gwynedd at the battle of Llangwm by Idwal ab Meurig.

Idwal Voel.

Meurig.

Idwal.

Iago.

- 995** Idwal slain by the Danes under Sweyn, son of Harold. Aeddan ab Blegywryd apparently usurps
- 1003** Gwynedd. He is slain (1018 ?), and Llywelyn ab Seisyllt succeeds through his wife. Llywelyn
- 998** succeeded to Deheubarth on the death of Mareddydd.
- 1011** Aethelred the Unready makes an expedition into Wales, probably because the Welsh refused to pay the Danegeld.

C.—The Restoration of Welsh Power.

I. Llywelyn ab Seisyllt 998-1023. Canute 1016-1035.

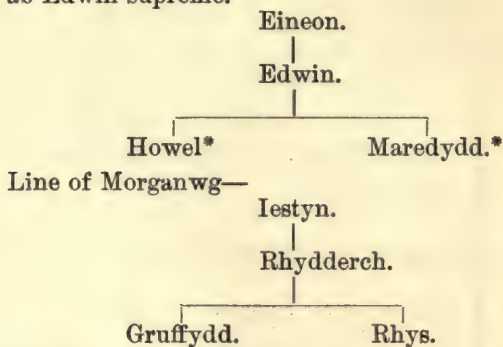
Mareddydd. ab Owain ab Howel Dda.

Angharad m Llywelyn ab Seisyllt.

- 1016-1035** (a) The accession of Canute to the throne of England gives Wales comparative peace from Danish and Saxon raids, and encourages trade on the borders, *e.g.*, at Gloucester, Worcester, and Chester.
- (b) The Danish settlements were insignificant. There were traces on the coasts of Pembroke, Flint, and Merioneth.
- 1019** (c) Llywelyn suppresses a revolt of the chieftains of Deheubarth. Later at Abergwili, near Carmarthen, he defeated Rein Yscot, a pretender to Deheubarth. Yscot claimed to be Anarawd's brother.
- 1023** Death of Llywelyn.

II. Anarchy 1023-1039.

- 1031 ? (a) Gwynedd passes to Iago ab Idwal. He was slain
 1039 against Gruffydd ab Llywelyn. Deheubarth after a
 1023-1033 period of civil strife falls under the rule of
 Rhydderch ab Iestyn.
- 1031 (b) Death of Rhydderch. Strife ensues between his
 1034 sons and the sons of Edwin at Hiraethwy. Howel
 ab Edwin supreme.



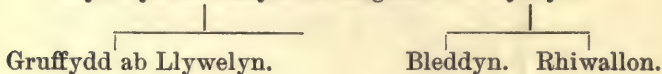
III. Gruffydd ab Llywelyn 1039-1063.

Edward the Confessor 1042-1066.

Harold, Earl of West Saxons, 1053-1066.

King 1066.

Llywelyn ab Seisyllt m Angharad m Cynfyn.



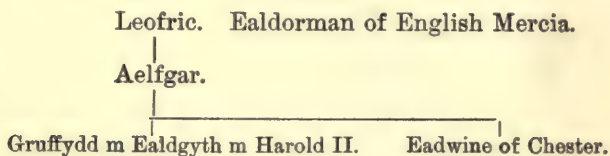
The Highest Development of Cymric Power.

- 1039 (a) Gruffydd seized Gwynedd on the death of Iago ab
 Idwal. He defeats the Mercians at Rhyd-y-Groes†
 (Crossford) on the Severn, and checks their advance.
 Leofric's brother Eadwine slain.

*Owen Rhoscomyl makes them the sons of Eineon.—“*Flame Bearers of Welsh History.*”

†Freeman places Rhyd-y-Groes in Gloucestershire, whereas Prof. Lloyd, with greater probability, places it in Montgomery.

- (b) Gruffydd enters into an alliance with Leofric. He adopts a friendly attitude towards Edward the Confessor. From him Gruffydd obtains a grant of the lands west of the Dee that had been occupied by the English. However, this grant was but a recognition of Gruffydd's conquests in this district. He married Ealdgyth 1057.



- 1039** (c) Howel defeated by Gruffydd at Llanbadarn. Howel and Danish allies plunder Ceredigion. Defeated by
- 1041** Gruffydd at Pencader. Gruffydd taken prisoner
- 1042** by the Danes. Howel defeats the Danes who were ravaging Dyfed at Pwll Dyvach, near Bwlch Newydd, Carmarthen. Gruffydd defeats Howel at
- 1044** Abertowi (at the mouth of the Towy). Howel slain and Ceredigion reduced.
- (b) Gruffydd ab Rhydderch champions Deheubarth against—(1) the supremacy of Gruffydd ab Llywelyn; (2) the alliance with England in the person of Swein, son of Godwine, which had been entered into by Gruffydd ab Llywelyn. The allies defeat a rising of Rhydderch's sons (1046). A revolt of the chieftains of Ystrad Towi was also suppressed.
- 1047** Gruffydd ab Rhydderch with Irish allies defeats
- 1049** the English under Bishop Ealdred in the Hwiccan diocese. Richard, son of Scrob, and his son Osbern receive lands in Hereford. This is the first settle-
- 1051** ment of Normans on the borders.

- 1055 (e) Gruffydd ab Rhydderch slain. Deheubarth becomes subject to Gruffydd. He had been practical ruler since 1044.
- 1052 (f) Gruffydd breaks the English alliance, and defeats English and Norman levies at Leominster. He allies with the out-lawed Aelfgar and defeats Earl Ralph of Hereford near Hereford and at Leominster. Gruffydd retires before Harold, who had now been commissioned to put down Gruffydd. Peace of Billingsley (near Boulston, in Archenfield). Aelfgar restored. Aelfgar was restored through Gruffydd's influence again (1058), Gruffydd being assisted by Magnus, son of Harold Hardrada of Norway.
- (g) Mercia again attacked by Gruffydd; Bishop Leofgar and the Sheriff of Hereford slain near Glasbury. Gruffydd makes peace with Edward the Confessor. (1) He promises to be "to King Edward a faithful and unbetraying underking." (2) He loses the lands west of the Dee. Gruffydd probably did not finally abandon them till his death.
- 1062 (h) Death of Aelfgar. Gruffydd plunders the borders (1063). Harold advances to Rhuddlan. Gruffydd retreats to his fleet. The sons of Rhydderch revolt.
- 1063 (k) Harold sets out from Bristol. He ravages the Welsh coast and devastates Wales with a guerilla warfare. Tostig of Northumbria invades North Wales. Gruffydd avoids battle. Is slain by treachery.
1. No Welsh prince hitherto had attained to such power in Wales, nor exercised such influence in England.

2. His authority was due to his own military capacity and partly to disturbances in England.
 3. "His fall prepares the way for the conquest of South Wales by the Normans."
- (1) Wales submits to Harold and becomes a dependency of the English crown—
1. Gruffydd's kingdom is divided between Bleddyn and Rhiwallon as vassals of the king.
 2. The Vale of Clwyd, the modern Flintshire, and possibly the coast as far as Deganwy, are placed under Eadwine of Chester. Radnor becomes English. The lands between the Usk and Wye pass to Harold.
 3. Bleddyn and Rhiwallon pay homage, and agree to pay tribute to King Eadward.

1065

Harold takes possession of his conquered districts and builds a hunting lodge at Portskewet. Destroyed by Caradoc ab Gruffydd ab Rhydderch, and Harold's country devastated.



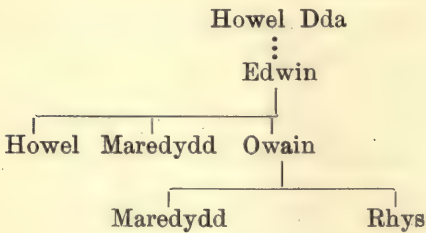
PART III.

THE NORMAN CONQUEST (1066-1282).

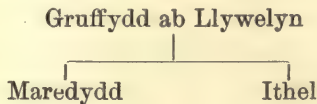
GWYNEDD—

DEHEUBARTH—

1. Bleddyn 1066-1075. { Mareddydd ab Owain d. 1072.
 { Rhys ab Owain 1072-1078.
 William I. 1066-1087.



- 1066 ? (a) Bleddyn defeated the sons of Gruffydd at Mechain. Rhiwallon slain. Bleddyn remains sole prince of Gwynedd and Powys.



Bleddyn aims at sovereignty over Deheubarth, which was ruled by Mareddydd ab Owain.

- 1069 (b) Bleddyn attacks the Normans at Hereford in
 1070 alliance with Eadric the Wild, who was being
 oppressed by William FitzOsbern. The same year
 they burnt Shrewsbury. Hereford had been placed

under William FitzOsbern 1067. He built Wigmore, Clifford, Monmouth, and Chepstow Castles in accordance with a definite plan of conquest in South Wales. His death in Flanders in 1070 put an end to his plan. His son Roger was expelled for treason in 1075. However, they secured Harold's conquest of Gwent. The Normans take Chester and William gives it to his stepson Gerbod. The conquest of Wales begins.

- 1072 (c) Caradog ab Gruffydd ab Rhydderch and Roger of Hereford attack Maredydd ab Owain on the Rhymney. Maredydd slain and succeeded by Rhys ab Owain and Rhydderch ab Caradog.

Gruffydd ab Rhydderch

|
Caradog

|
Rhydderch

- 1075 (d) Bleddyn is defeated and slain by Rhys ab Owain in Ystrad Towi. Bleddyn did not receive the support of Gwynedd. A struggle for Gwynedd ensued between the sons of Rhiwallon, Trahaiarn of Arwystli, Bleddyn's cousin, and Gruffydd ab Cynan.
- 1075-1081

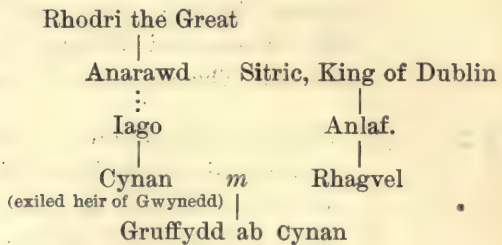
Rhiwallon

|
Cynwric

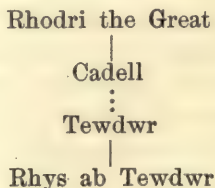
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Meilir

- 1075 (e) Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester become military stations for operations against Wales. The Normans advance to Montgomery under Roger, who had become Earl of Shrewsbury in 1071. Chester is put under Hugh of Avranches on the departure of Gerbod for Flanders. His vassal Robert establishes himself at Rhuddlan.

- (f) Gruffydd returns from Ireland in alliance with Robert, and with Irish troops occupies the Vale of Clwyd. Môn joins him. Cynwric is slain and Snowdonia submits. Trahaiarn is defeated in Meirionydd at Waed Erw.



- 1077 (g) Trahaiarn unites the discontented chiefs against Gruffydd. Gruffydd is defeated at Bron-yr-Erw and driven to Ireland. Trahaiarn rules Gwynedd whilst Meilir is Prince of Powys. Robert settles at Deganwy.
- 1075 (h) Rhys ab Owain and Rhydderch ab Caradog put down a rising of the family of Cadwgan at Kamdwr, and again 1077. Rhys ab Owain became sole ruler of Deheubarth on the death of Rhydderch. He was
- 1078 defeated by Trahaiarn at Pwll Gwdyg, and succeeded by Rhys ab Tewdwr, the last real prince of Deheubarth.
- 1078-1081 Caradog ab Gruffydd ab Rhydderch disputes his succession.

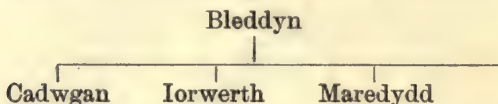


WALES. Showing the extent of English Conquests
by Harold (1063)



- 1081** (k) Gruffydd, with Irish troops, and in alliance with Rhys ab Tewdwr, lands at Porth Glais, near St. David's. They defeat Trahaiarn at Mynydd Carn in South Ceredigion. Caradog, Meilir, and Trahaiarn were slain.

Gruffydd seizes Arwystli and is restored to Gwynedd. Powys is ruled jointly by the sons of Bleddyn.



- (l) Roger Montgomery invades Brycheiniog. William I visits St. David's. His journey was probably political, for with it begins the real occupation of South Wales by the Normans. Cardiff Castle is founded, and Talgarth (Brecon) given to Bernard de Neufmarché. Rhys ab Tewdwr pays homage to William.

Gruffydd ab Llywelyn *m* Ealdgyth
 |
 Bernard of Neufmarché *m* Nest

GWYNEDD—	DEHEUBARTH—	
2. Gruffydd ab Cynan (1081–1137)	Rhys ab Tewdwr (1078–1093)	William II. (1087–1100)

1087–1094 I. Rapid Norman Advance under William II.

- 1087** (a) The Normans were already in possession of Harold's conquests, and had further advanced to Deganwy, Montgomery, Talgarth, and Cardiff.
- (b) Rhys ab Tewdwr is expelled from his territories by the sons of Bleddyn. He returns with Irish allies
- 1088** and defeats them at Llechryd. Rhys suppresses
- 1091** another rising under Gruffydd ab Maredydd at

WALES c. A.D. 1087

Showing positions of chief Norman Barons:



Llandydoch (St. Dogmel's). Oruffydd slain. These revolts make the task of the Normans comparatively easy.

1088 (c) Gruffydd ab Cynan and Irish allies take Aberlleiniog and attack Rhuddlan. Robert returns from the siege of Rochester to Deganwy. His territory is ravaged and himself slain by Gruffydd. Still, North Wales as far as the Menai Straits is under Hugh of Chester, who built Aberlleiniog (Môn), Bangor and Carnarvon.

(d) Roger of Shrewsbury encroaches upon Powys and Rhyd-y-Gors is built by the King's orders.

1091-1093 Conquest of Morganwg. Morganwg then consisted of the present county, together with Monmouth as far as the Usk, but excluding Gower.

1093 (e) Fitzhamon invades and conquers Morganwg. Rhys is killed probably in an attack on Bernard de Neufmarché near Brecon. Fall of the chief state in South Wales and occupation of Brecknock by Bernard. Rhys was succeeded by Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, who immediately despoils Dyfed. General risings in Glamorgan and Gower.

(f) Coity occupied by Pain Tuberville; Neath by Richard Granville; Llanbleddian and Cowbridge by Robert St. Quentin. The hill lordships Miscin and Senghenydd remain under Welsh vassals, *e.g.*, Einion ab Iestyn. Caradoc ab Iestyn at Aberavan was the only Welsh lord in the Vale of Glamorgan. Glamorgan becomes a lordship marcher.

(g) Invasion of Dyfed and Ceredigion. Hugh of Montgomery builds Cilgeran (Ceredigion); Arnulf

of Montgomery builds Carew and Pembroke, which he gives to Gerald of Windsor. Martin of Tours builds Newport (Pembroke); and Bernard de Neufmarché, Maesyved (Radnor). Later Cidweli was occupied by William of London (1095). Practically the whole of South Wales was now nominally in the hands of the Normans. As regards Powys, Ial, Edeyrnion, Cynllaeth, Cydwain, Maelor Saesneg, Ceri, and Arwystli were under Norman authority; and castles had been built in Anglesey, Arvon, Carnarvon, and Meirionydd. Roger of Shrewsbury dies (1094) and is succeeded by his son Hugh.

1094-1099 II. General Revolt of the Welsh.

It was a general attempt to throw off the Norman yoke, in which Cadwgan ab Bleddyn temporarily united the Welsh chiefs. "Cadwgan fought in the interests of Gwynedd rather than of Wales."

1094 (a) Capture of the castles of Gwynedd and Môn. Cadwgan defeats the Normans in the wood of Yspwys. Chester, Shropshire, and Hereford are ravaged. Norman castles of Ceredigion and Dyfed are demolished except Rhyd-y-Gors under William, son of Baldwin, and Pembroke, under Gerald of Windsor.

1095 (b) Normans occupy Gower, Cidweli, and Ystrad Tywi for first time. Within a short period Abertawe, Loughor, Oystermouth, Penrice, and Llanbadarn are built. Montgomery is reduced by the Cymry of Powys and Gwynedd.

- (c) William II. raises the fyrd and invades Snowdon. No result. The Norman losses are severe.
- 1096 (d) Brycheiniog, Gwent, Gwenllwg throw off the Norman yoke. Rhyd-y-Gors is taken and Howel ab Goronwy and Uchtryd ab Edwin ravage Pembroke. General guerilla encounters occur between the Wye and Rhymney. The Normans are defeated at Celli Carnant, and by the sons of Idnerth ab Cadwgan at Aberllech. The Welsh thus reduce Gwenllwg and Gwent.
- 1097 (e) Gerald of Windsor ravages Dyfed as far as St. David's. William II. again invades Wales. He proceeds to St. David's. The Welsh retire. The king discovers the uselessness of cavalry. He strengthens the castles, recognising that this was the only sure method of conquest.
- 1098 (f) Gruffydd and Cadwgan are driven to Ireland by Owain ab Edwin and Norman allies under the two Hughs. Aberlleiniog is restored by them. Magnus of Norway defeats the Normans in Môn. Hugh of Shrewsbury is killed and succeeded by Robert de Belême.
- 1099 (g) Cadwgan and Gruffydd return from Ireland and make peace. Cadwgan receives Ceredigion and a portion of Powys, probably as a vassal of Robert de Belême; Gruffydd receives Môn as an independent prince. Later (1099-1109) he acquired Lleyn, Eivionydd, Ardudwy, and Arllechwedd.
- (h) Rising of the chiefs of Brecon. Cadwgan's son Llywelyn slain. End of the revolt in South-east Wales.

III. Characteristics of the Norman Conquests.

1. General :

- (a) Internecine strife among the Welsh princes and chiefs, leading perhaps to the calling in of Norman aid, simplifies the task of the Normans.
- (b) They were encouraged by the King of England, the conquests to be held by feudal tenure from him. The invasion of South Wales was part of William II.'s plan for completing the conquest of England.
- (c) Intermarriages and consequent peaceful transfer of Welsh property was not unfrequent, e.g. Tuberville at Coity. Confusion in the tenure of lands resulted and a Norman aristocracy is settled in South Wales.
- (d) The military character of the conquests is evident, viz. : garrisoned castles with a few foreign artisans and workmen living under their protection. Towns grow up around these and are thus predominantly English for years afterwards ; but the country districts remain Welsh.

2. Chief features of a lordship-marcher.

- 1. A large number of its privileges are left undefined.
- 2. The lord-marcher had his own sheriff, seal, courts, chancery, feudal incidents, and practically all the rights of a king. These were his "jura regalia."
- 3. He was the fountain of justice, and the king's writ did not run within the lordship, i.e. the king's court had no right to interfere on behalf of subtenants in any questions affecting land, justice or succession.

4. He was a tenant-in-chief of the crown.
5. The temporalities of the bishopric (if any) were held by him.
6. In many lordships in Wales separate courts for Welsh and English were held, the respective laws and customs of each being in vogue.
7. The lord-marcher had power to constitute boroughs. He held courts at his castle which he was expected to garrison with a sufficient number of men.
8. As a rule Norman-English law was adopted, but this depended largely on the lord-marcher and his officials.

This in general was the organisation of Glamorgan, Pembroke and the lordship-marchers in Wales.

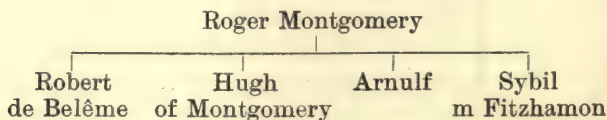
1093-1112 IV. Cadwgan ab Bleddyn. Henry I., 1100-1135.

1100 (a) The extent of Welsh territory is as follows :—

1. Anglesey, Carnarvon and Merioneth roughly constitute the principality of Gwynedd.
2. Bleddyn's sons ruled Plinlimmon, Mid-Wales and Dynevor, more or less subject to Robert of Montgomery.

The Welsh princes now aim at establishing their own authority within this limited sphere.

(b) Robert de Belême's territories and influence in Wales.



Shrewsbury, Montgomery and Bridgnorth which were under himself controlled Mid-Wales as far as Pinlimmon and the Berwyn Mountains.

Arnulf controlled Dyfed and Ceredigion from Pembroke, Carew and Cilgeran castles, and married a daughter of Murtagh of Ireland.

He secures the alliance of Gruffydd ab Cynan, and also of the sons of Bleddyn who were practically his vassals.

He aimed at becoming the overlord of Welsh princes and Norman barons alike.

- (c) Robert refuses to obey Henry's summons to attend at Court. Henry takes Bridgnorth. Iorwerth ab Bleddyn is won over by Henry by the promise of Powys, Ceredigion, half of Dyfed, Ystrad Tywi, Cidweli and Gower, free of homage and payment. He takes the Welsh over to the King's side.
- (d) His Irish allies and Magnus of Norway deceive Robert. Robert and Arnulf are exiled. Death of Hugh of Chester 1101.

1102

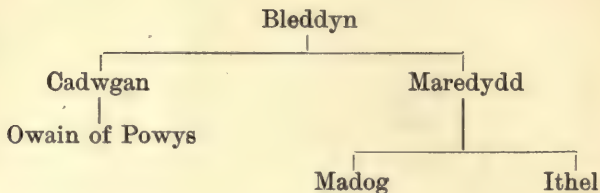
- (e) Henry I.'s settlement of Wales.
 1. The Normans receive back the castles which they had lost during the recent revolts.
 2. Those parts of Ceredigion and Powys which were not conquered by the Normans were divided among Iorwerth, Cadwgan and Mareddydd on terms of vassalage. Howel ab Goronwy receives Ystrad Tywi, Cidweli and Gower as fiefs from Henry. He was a rival of the house of Bleddyn.

Rhys ab Tewdwr

|
Goronwy

|
Howel

- 1103 (f) Iorwerth imprisons Mareddydd and bestows Ceredigion and part of Powys on Cadwgan. Iorwerth imprisoned by Henry (1103–1109) on a charge of treason, and Pembroke given to Saer, from whom it passed to Gerald of Windsor (1104). South Ceredigion bestowed on Baldwin's son Richard. Gruffydd ab Cynan holds Môn and parts of Gwynedd. He and Cadwgan stand supreme in unconquered Wales.
- (g) The Welsh princes, except Gruffydd, are now all practically tenants-in-chief of the King of England.
- 1105 ? (h) Dispute between Howel ab Goronwy and Richard son of Baldwin concerning Rhyd-y-Gors. Howel is slain and his dominions divided. Gerald builds Cenorarth.
- 1111 (k) Settlement of the Flemings in Dyfed (Cantref of Rhos) and now or earlier in Gower. No assimilation with, but a displacement of the Welsh takes place. Consider this settlement as the last stage of Teutonic settlement in Britain. Henry I. may have settled them as a check on the Welsh.

1107-1114 V. Owain of Powys and the Spirit of Independence.

Cadwgan and Iorwerth, like Gruffydd ab Cynan, had adopted a policy of submission and vassalage to Henry I. Owain, and later Gruffydd of Dynevor, strike for independence. Owain's attitude, being antagonistic to the Welsh princes as well as to the Norman baronage, manifests itself in a life of plunder.

- 1110** (a) Owain attacks Pembroke Castle, Gerald of Windsor's seat. Owain and his father Cadwgan are driven to Ireland by Ithel and Madog and their Norman allies under Richard, the King's steward at Shrewsbury. Madog seizes Cadwgan's portion of Powys. Cadwgan returns, and buys back Ceredigion from the King.
- (b) Norman oppression leads to an alliance between Madog and Owain. Owain returns. They make Iorwerth's portion of Powys their den.
- 1111** (c) Iorwerth restored. Owain and Madog ravage Meirionydd and defeat Uchtryd ab Edwin, its ruler. Owain enters Ceredigion and raids Dyfed against Cadwgan's orders. The Flemings are plundered and William of Brabant slain. Cadwgan submits to the King's protection, but his portion of Ceredigion is given to Gilbert, Earl of Clare.

Richard the Fearless, Duke of Normandy

⋮

Richard

|

Gilbert, Earl of Clare

- 1112 (d) Madog and Owain driven to Ireland. Madog was refused protection by Iorwerth on his return. Iorwerth slain by Madog at Caereinion. Cadwgan receives Powys from Henry. Slain by Madog. His portion is divided among Madog, Owain and Maredydd, pledges being given to Henry.
- 1113 (e) Madog slain. Owain and Maredydd divide his territories between them.
- 1114 (f) Henry I.'s invasion. It was due to :
1. Aggressions of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, and the consequent enmity between him and Owain.
 2. Norman misgivings concerning the power and intentions of Owain in Powys, and Gruffydd in Gwynedd.
 3. Hugh of Chester accuses Gruffydd of certain crimes.

Gilbert, Earl of Clare, invades South Wales. Alexander, son of Malcolm of Scotland, and the Earl of Chester proceed from Chester against Gwynedd. Henry himself marches through Mid-Wales against Owain.

- 1115 ? Mutual agreement between Gruffydd and Owain not to make peace separately. Maredydd submits, and through him Henry detaches Owain, who later followed Henry to Normandy. Gruffydd makes terms and pays tribute.

- (g) The princes of Powys thus become vassals of the King of England, and hence Powys as a principality practically disappears. Gwynedd still retains its independence in a reduced area, but the rest of Wales is divided among Welsh and Norman Lords Marchers. "The subsequent history of South and Central Wales is a record of quarrels between these lords and the rise and fall of baronial families."

- 1116 (h) Bernard appointed Bishop of St. David's by Henry "against the will and in contempt of all the scholars of the Britons." Gruffydd secured the election of his own nominee in 1120.

1114-1137 VI. Gruffydd ab Rhys.

Rhys ab Tewdwr Gruffydd ab Cynan
 | |
 Gruffydd ab Rhys m Gwenllian
 |
 Anarawd

- 1114 (a) He succeeded Owain as the exponent of a policy of independence, but escaped to Aberdaron Church from Gruffydd ab Cynan, acting on behalf of Henry I.

- 1114-1116(b) Gruffydd ab Rhys attacks Dyfed, and plunders Narberth, Llandovery, Carmarthen, the Beaumonts of Swansea, and William de Londres of Gower. The chiefs of Ceredigion submit. Gilbert de Clare's lands are devastated and Llanbadarn and Aberystwyth are attacked. The Flemings are defeated at Blaen Porth Hodnant.

- 1116 (c) Owain of Powys and the King's son are sent by Henry against Gruffydd ab Rhys. Owain killed by

Gerald and the Flemings near Carmarthen. Owain's brothers take possession of his lands in Powys. Gruffydd's position is now secured between the Teivi and Towy.

d 1155 Maredydd ab Bleddyn.

- (d) Owain's brothers and Gruffydd ab Maredydd attack their kinsman Uchtryd at Cymmer in Meirionydd. His territories Cyveiliog, Mawddwy, Penllyn and Meirionydd are divided amongst them.

Maredydd and Owain's remaining brothers now claim those parts of Powys which had not been conquered by the Normans, and again defeat Uchtryd, assisted by Normans from Chester, in the Vale of Clwyd.

1119 ?

- 1121 (e) The growing power of the Welsh in Powys leads to Henry I.'s second expedition to Wales, against Powys. Gruffydd ab Cynan, consistent with his policy, holds aloof. Henry receives the submission of Maredydd and a tribute.

- 1121-1130 (f) Maredydd secures the unconquered parts of Powys after much internecine strife between him and his nephews. Gruffydd ab Cynan interferes on their behalf (1123).

Gwynedd suffers from internal discord, but rests in peaceful submission to Henry I., and becomes the centre of the national life. It encroaches upon the minor principalities until its boundary reached from the Dovey to the Dee (1160).

1127

Gruffydd ab Rhys in Deheubarth still struggles against Norman encroachments. He was expelled

from his territories, but strengthened himself by a marriage alliance with Gwynedd.

1136

1132 (g) Death of Mareddydd. He was lord of all Powys. Madog succeeded. This ends the claims of the house of Bleddyn to any sovereignty, for Madog initiates the policy of preserving his domains by allying with the English. "Deheubarth and Powys, like Dyfed, Morganwg, Gwent, and Brycheiniog, were now destroyed as existing entities. The possessions of the princely houses dwindled to cymwds or cantrefs held in vassalage."

1135

1136

(h) Death of Henry I. Gruffydd ab Rhys raids Norman castles. Gwenllïan slain by Maurice de Londres. Richard de Clare slain in an ambush. De Granville retires from Gower before the Welsh.

1136

(k) Owain and Cadwaladr attack the Normans and conquer North Ceredigion. Aberystwyth burnt. Their second invasion is joined by Gruffydd ab Rhys and the chieftains of Brecon. The Flemings and Normans under Gerald's sons and Robert, son of Martin of Tours, defeated at Cardigan. Moreover, Richard of Clare is slain near Abergavenny.

1137

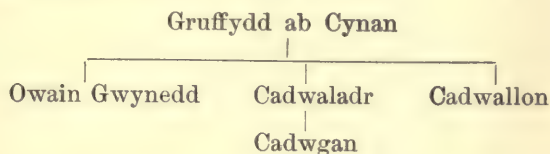
(l) Death of Gruffydd ap Rhys, "the light and strength and gentleness of the men of South Wales;" and of Gruffydd ab Cynan, "the king and sovereign and prince and defender and pacifier of all the Welsh." He laid the foundation of the independence of Gwynedd against Norman aggression. Gruffydd's sons jointly inherit his power.

(m) Cadwaladr and Owain invade Ceredigion again. They burn Ystrad Meurig, Llanstephan and Car-

marthen. This secures the supremacy of Gwynedd over Ceredigion and Meirionydd and separates the Normans in South Wales, for Deheubarth now reaches the sea.

3. Owain Gwynedd 1137-1169.

Stephen 1135-1154.



1137-1149 I. A period of internal strife, but the Welsh princes benefit from the anarchy of Stephen's reign.

1137 (a) Owain takes Gwynedd and Cadwaladr Ceredigion, Meirionydd, and the sea-coast. Anarawd succeeds to Deheubarth. Owain and Cadwaladr attack the Normans in the South.

1138 Pembroke is granted to Gilbert de Clare and becomes a County Palatine.

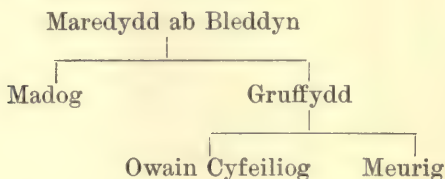
1143 (b) Projected marriage alliance between Gwynedd and Deheubarth ruined by the murder of Anarawd by Cadwaladr over a boundary question.

Mareddydd is now supreme in Deheubarth.

1143 (c) Owain's son Howel invades Ceredigion. Aberystwyth castle burnt and Cadwaladr expelled.

1144 Cadwaladr returns with Danish help under Otter and lands at Abermenai. Owain and Cadwaladr reconciled. Hugh Mortimer attacks Melenydd, and the Normans conquer Elvel.

- 1144 (d) Howel and Cynan again make a successful raid on
 1145 Aberteivi. Normans of Dyfed seize Carmarthen.
 Retaken by Howel of Gwynedd and Mareddydd of
 Deheubarth, who were acting in concert. The
 1148 allies completed the conquest of Ystrad Twyi.
 1146 The princes of Gwynedd again deprive Cadwaladr
 of Meirionydd.
- 1148 ? (e) Death of Bernard, Bishop of St. David's, "after
 extreme exertions towards procuring for the Church
 of Menevia its ancient liberty."
- 1148 Cadwaladr gave his share of Ceredigion to Cadwgan,
 but kept Llanrhystyd. He had been deprived of
 Môn by Owain. Madog ab Mareddydd bestowed
 Cyfeiliog upon Owain Cyfeiliog and Meurig, his
 nephews.*

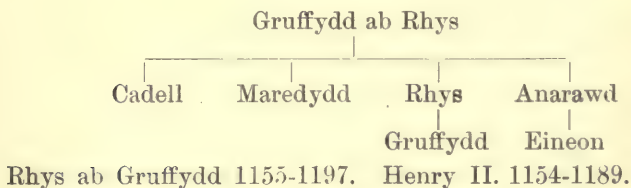


1149-1155 II. Rise of Deheubarth.

- (a) Internal dissensions meanwhile disable Gwynedd.
- 1149 Cynan ab Owain rebels, and is imprisoned while
 Howel seized North Ceredigion. Owain, however,
 1150 defeats his nephew Cunedda, and secures the
 principality. He built a castle in Ial and defeated
 Madog ab Mareddydd and Ralph of Chester at
 Consyllt, near Flint. Powys, however, extended to
 Oswestry.

*This relation seems uncertain.

- 1150 (b) The sons of Gruffydd ab Rhys strengthen Carmarthen, and attack the Normans of Kidwelly and Gower. Lougher was reduced 1152. The Gwyneddians were also attacked, and Ceredigion as far as the Aeron subdued. Later the whole of Ceredigion except Llanvihangel was reduced.
- 1153 Howel retook the north as far as Llanrhystyd. The Deheubarthwyr, however, extended towards Powys by the conquest of Cyfeiliog.
- 1154
- 1155 (c) Death of Mareddydd, "the King of Ceredigion and the Vale of Towy and Dyfed." Cadell had gone on a pilgrimage (1153). Rhys is thus left in sole possession of Ystrad Tywi, Dyfed, and the greater part of Ceredigion. He builds a castle at Aberdovey.



1156-1169 III. Henry II.'s Expeditions :

(a) Causes—

1. Henry's general desire to establish his authority over the baronage after the anarchy of Stephen's reign.
2. The growing power of Gwynedd under Owain and of Deheubarth under Rhys ab Gruffydd.
3. Joint appeal of the barons and Madog ab Mareddydd of Powys, who had suffered from the aggressions of Owain. Cadwaladr probably joined in the appeal.

- 1157 (b) First campaign. Henry attacks Gwynedd in insolation, sending a fleet to Môn, and leading an army from Chester. He encamps at Saltney Marsh near Chester, and Owain at Basingwerk. Madog ab Maredydd of Powys was neutral.

Henry suffers a repulse in the wood of Kennadlawg (Coed Eulo) at the hands of Owain's sons ; defeated again in Flint. Owain withdraws to Cil Owain, near St. Asaph, and to Llwyn Pina ; Henry enters Rhuddlan. The English from the fleet pillage the churches of Rhoshir, but are repulsed with loss. Peace was arranged. Cadwaladr restored to his territory ; Henry retains the Flint Coast ; Owain does homage to Henry.

- 1158 (c) Rhys continues the struggle in Ystrad Tywi but submits on condition of receiving Cantref Mawr and another whole cantref to be chosen by the King. He is granted scattered portions only. Clifford receives Towy Valley, and Clare the Teivy Valley.

Attack of Ivor Bach, Lord of Senghenydd, on Cardiff Castle. Earl William taken prisoner.

- 1159 (d) Roger, Earl of Clare, takes possession of Ystrad Meurig, Aberdovey, and Rhystyd. Walter Clifford attacks Dynevor. Rhys takes Llandovery from Clifford, and makes a general attack on English power in Ceredigion (1158-1159), Owain apparently was on the side of the Normans.

- (e) The Earl of Cornwall reaches South Wales. Rhys avoids battle and the English return. Rhys subdues Dyfed ; retires from Carmarthen before the Earl of Bristol, Cadwaladr, and the sons of Owain Gwynedd.

- 1160 (f) Death of Madog of Powys. Cadwallon succeeds him through the aid of Gwynedd, but civil strife leads to Owain's seizing Cyfeiliog and Arwystli. Owain Cyfeiliog becomes overlord of Powys. At first he allies with the English against Owain Gwynedd. Norman encroachments altered his policy later.
- 1163 (g) Henry's third expedition, due chiefly to Rhys's success against the barons of South Wales. Henry advances to Pencader. Rhys avoids battle, but sends hostages. On Henry's return Rhys seized Cantref Mawr and Dynevor, subdued Ceredigion, burnt Aber Rheidol, and plundered the Flemings. Owain and Rhys renew their homage to Henry at Woodstock (1164).
- 1164 (h) Owain and Rhys join in rebellion. Chester border attacked and Tegeingl devastated. King proceeds to Rhuddlan, but returns to prepare for a new invasion.
- 1165 (k) Henry's fourth expedition—
1. Owain, Rhys, and the princes of Powys under Owain Cyfeiliog are practically united under Owain Gwynedd. Their object is to cripple Norman power in Wales. This is the first time Owain and Rhys joined against the English.
 2. Henry encamps at Oswestry. The Welsh enter Edeyrnion and encamp at Corwen. Battle of Crogen in the Vale of Ceiriog. Henry moves to the Berwyn Mountains, the Welsh meanwhile retiring to Corwen and Caer Drewyn.

The English suffer severely through the weather. Henry withdraws to Chester, and thence to England, his fleet from Ireland being insufficient for a successful campaign.

3. Rhys burns Aberteifi, seizes Cilgeran, and takes Robert FitzStephen prisoner. Rhys was now supreme in Ceredigion. Owain destroys Basingwerk. His power was now at its height.

1166

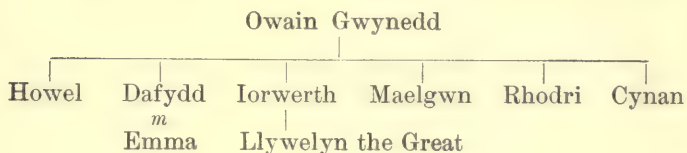
- 1167 (l) Strife in Powys. Owain Cyfeiliog seizes Moelmant, the territory of Iorwerth the Red. Owain Gwynedd and Rhys defeat Owain Cyfeiliog at Caereinion. Rhys seizes Cyfeiliog. Caereinion retaken by the Norman allies of Powys. The princes of Gwynedd and Deheubarth unite in the taking of Rhuddlan and Prestatyn. Flint recovered.

- 1169 (m) Death of Owain Gwynedd, "a man of the most extraordinary sagacity, nobleness, fortitude, and bravery." Owain continued the successful resistance to Norman aggressions begun by Gruffydd ab Cynan, and prepared the way for Llywelyn ab Iorwerth.

- (n) Owain and the Church : Owain asserted the privilege of Bangor to elect its own bishop independent of Canterbury, and kept the see vacant. Becket, however, would not allow the consecration of a bishop elsewhere than at Canterbury, even when canonical obedience was given. Owain then sought consecration for his nominee from the Archbishop of Dublin, and further aggravated the Archbishop of Canterbury by contracting a marriage prohibited by the Church. He was ex-communicated, and Becket appointed his own nominee.

1161-1165

- (o) Iorwerth ab Owain is driven from Gwynedd by Howel. Howel is murdered by Dafydd, who inherits part of Gwynedd, his brother Maelgwn seizing Môn.



4. { Dafydd 1170-1194.
Rhys ab Gruffydd 1155-1197.

1170-1189 1. Rhys now adopts Owain Gwynedd's policy of consolidating his dominions in submission to the king of England. Hitherto his course had been independent. Henry remains satisfied with the recognition of his own overlordship.

1170 (a) Robert FitzStephen, Maurice FitzGerald, and Richard Earl of Pembroke settle in Ireland. This relieves the Norman pressure on South Wales.

1171 (b) Gruffydd Maelor of Lower Powys is dispossessed by Owen Cyfeiliog. Rhys compels Owain to do homage and give hostages.

1171-1172 (c) Henry II. passes through South Wales. He was attacked at Caerleon by the Princes of Gwent. Gloucester is ravaged by Iorwerth of Caerleon. Rhys pays tribute at Pembroke and gives hostages. He is given Ceredigion (thereby displacing Roger de Clare), Ystrad Tywi, and Arwystli. Henry made gifts to St. David's, and Cardigan is re-built by Rhys. Henry makes Rhys Justiciar of South Wales. Henceforth he is known as Lord Rhys.

His policy of submission is illustrated by his sending his son Howel to Henry's court in France, helping him against his barons in 1174, and attending his courts.

- 1174 (d) Cruelty of the Earl of Bristol results in the devastation of Hereford and Gloucester by the Princes of Gwent. Seisyllt of Gwent is slain by William de Braose of Abergavenny (1176). Strife (1175-1176). Caerleon restored to Iorwerth.

- 1173 (e) Dafydd reduces Môn and banishes Maelgwn. Death
1174 of Cynan and the reduction of the whole of
1175 Gwynedd by Dafydd. He marries Henry's sister Emma, "imagining that he should be able to obtain his dominion quietly and peaceably on that account." He is given Ellesmere by Henry.

Discontent ensues among the Welsh chiefs ; Dafydd is expelled from Môn and part of the mainland by Rhodri, and Meirionydd is occupied by the sons of Cynan ab Owain. Dafydd is driven beyond the Conway. His sway was now limited to the Vale of Clwyd, Rhuddlan, and Ellesmere. He attended the Council of Oxford (1177) as Henry's vassal.

- 1175 (f) Rhys and the Princes of South Wales attend the King's court at Gloucester. They were the Princes of Melenydd, Elvel, Gwerthrynion, and Senghenydd ; Morgan of Morganwg, Iorwerth of Caerleon, and Seisyllt of Gwent. Between 1176-1186 there was comparative peace.

- 1176 Rhys holds a National Eisteddfod at Cardigan.

- 1177 (g) Rhys builds a castle at Rhaiadr and strengthens his frontier against Owain Cyfeiliog and Roger

- 1178 Mortimer of Wigmore. He defends Meirionydd against an attack by Gwynedd.
- 1185-1186 General risings in South Wales. Kenfig, Cardiff, and Neath attacked by the Welsh. Maelgwn ab Rhys attacks the Flemings and burns Tenby.

1189-1197 II. Rhys throws off the English Yoke.

Richard I. 1189-1199.

- (a) Death of Henry II. (1189). Lord Rhys seizes St. Clear's, Abercoran, and Llanstephan; also Kidwelly from his son-in-law, William FitzMartin.
- 1190 His sons Howel and Maelgwn take Ystrad Meurig and plunder the Normans in Dyfed.
- 1193 They, however, revolt, and Maelgwn is imprisoned. A second revolt resulted in the imprisonment of Rhys himself. Dynevor and Cantref Bychan are attacked by his sons Rhys and Mareddydd. Both are imprisoned.
- 1194 (b) Rhodri is expelled from Gwynedd by the sons of Cynan. They unite and deprive Dafydd of the Vale of Clwyd. The forces of Gwynedd destroy Rhaiadr.
- 1195 (c) Roger Mortimer and William de Braose seized Melenydd. Lord Rhys razed Carmarthen, took Colwyn Castle, plundered Maesyved, and put Hugh Mortimer to flight. Pain's Castle falls to him. He conquers Elvel and Powys, and brings William de Braose to submission.
- 1196 (d) Joint attack by the Normans and Gwynedd on Owain Cyfeiliog in Trallwng Llywelyn. Gwenwynwyn retrieves the position of Cyfeiliog.

WALES

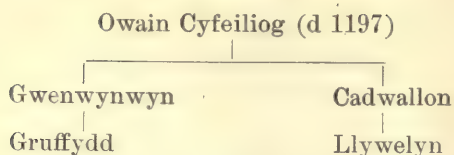
C. A.D. 1196 (Death of Lord Rhys)

-Welsh Lords

-Norman Lords



NOTE:- Gwyr passed to Braose (1202).



- 1197** (e) Death of Rhys, "the head and shield and strength of the South and of Wales," and of Owain Cyfeiliog. Gwenwynwyn succeeds to the southern half of Powys (Powys Wenwynwyn), and Madog ab Gruffydd Maelor to the northern half (Powys Fadog).

III. Other Dominions :

- (a) Chester. It had passed from Hugh to Ralph, and from him had descended to Hugh Cyfeiliog (1153), who rebelled against Henry II. (1174). He was succeeded by Ralph in 1181.
- (b) Pembroke and Gwent were for the most part under the power of the Clares.
- (c) Glamorgan. Its organisation had in the meantime been completed according to feudal principles by Robert, Earl of Gloucester. Centralisation had been more difficult under Fitzhamon owing to the power of the Tubervilles.

William of Gloucester's rights were practically usurped by Rhys ab Gruffydd. It was under Rhys that the chief lords of Glamorgan attended the King's court at Gloucester (1175). The lordship was in the possession of the Crown after William's death in 1216.

1183-1216

- (d) Brecon. It had passed to William de Braose. With King John's permission he conquered parts of

Elvel. Between 1202 and 1208 his territory reached from Hereford through Brecon to the sea at Gower. It thus divided Glamorgan from Deheubarth.

- (e) The Mortimers were placed above Brecon, the chief seat of their power being Wigmore. A few minor lordships were between it and Chester.

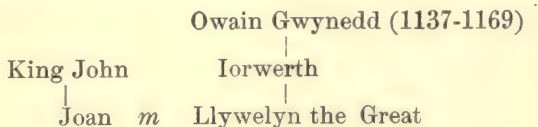
IV. Political Features of the Twelfth Century.*

- (a) Gwynedd : Gruffydd ab Cynan and his descendants ruled as the descendants of Rhodri Mawr. As such although they commended themselves or did homage to the King of England, that did not constitute an act of vassalage. Welsh kings had commended themselves to English kings since Alfred. Gruffydd ab Cynan ruled over Môn and parts of the mainland, but it was not the result of a grant from a King of England. In his own person he owed allegiance to the King of England, but he did not admit the right of the King's court to interfere with his own jurisdiction.
- (b) The rest of Wales was becoming known as the Marches, and was fast becoming feudalised. The transition from the Cymric to the Feudal system was not difficult because
 1. The existing cymwds and cantrefws provided definite territorial divisions.
 2. In each cymwd was a son or kinsman of the chieftain of the princely family who administered the cymwd and became permanently settled in it, at the same time recognising allegiance to the head of the royal family.

* "The Welsh People," Rhys and Jones.

3. The organisation of the *cymwd* lent itself to an easy transition. For although the *uchelwyr* and free tribesmen did not hold their lands of any prince, the prince had his *maer* and *canghellor* in each *cymwd*, and received dues from free tribesmen as well as from non-tribesmen.
4. Large grants of land had been made to the Church. This also propagated the principle of territorial government, in which a definite area of land with its organisation became associated with a definite head.
5. Bleddyn and Rhiwallon, the sons of Cadwgan, had received their lands from Harold, and acknowledged his supremacy. This was fundamentally different from "commending" themselves to an English king, which had been the practice of the previous centuries, and savoured more of feudalism.

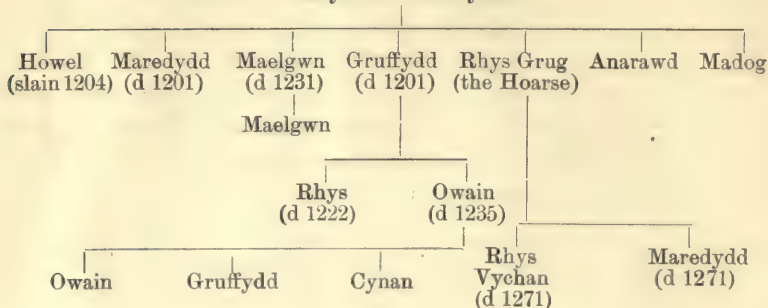
5. Llywelyn the Great 1194-1240. John 1199-1216.



1194-1208 I. Llywelyn consolidates his Power.

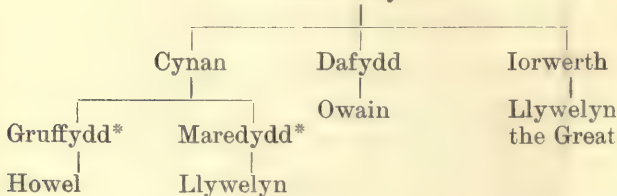
- 1197 (a) The dominions of the Lord Rhys were divided among Howel, Maredydd, Maelgwn, and Gruffydd. Civil strife followed. Maelgwn, with the aid of Gwenwynwyn of Powys, was made secure in Deheubarth, and Gruffydd was imprisoned. Gwenwynwyn subjugates Arwystli and captures Llywelyn. Trahaiarn Vychan (The Little) murdered by William de Braose.

Rhys ab Gruffydd



- 1198-1199** (b) Cardigan and Ystrad Meurig seized by Maelgwn. Gwenwynwyn attacks William de Braose at Pain's Castle, but is repulsed with slaughter by the Normans. He aspired to win back for the Welsh their ancient rights by getting rid of the Norman yoke. Gruffydd ab Rhys regains Cilgeran and his other possessions except Cardigan and Ystrad Meurig. Maelgwn takes Dineirth, but sells Cardigan to the English out of hatred to Gruffydd. Mareddydd is slain at Carnwyllon, and his territories round Llandovery are seized by Gruffydd. Death of Gruffydd. Llandovery passes to his son Rhys.
- 1200-1204**

Owain Gwynedd



- 1200** (c) Death of Gruyffdd ab Cynan ab Owain. Llywelyn ab Iorwerth expels Mareddydd ab Cynan from Lley, and takes possession (1201). Mareddydd is

*Ruled jointly in Meirionydd.

- driven from Meirionydd by his nephew Howel (1202) and imprisoned by Llywelyn. Hence Llywelyn is supreme in Gwynedd. Llywelyn marries Joan. She brings him Ellesmere, which Owain ab Dafydd had exchanged for lands elsewhere. He thus secures English alliance. Roger Mortimer is successfully attacked by the Welsh at Gwerthrynion. Llywelyn brings Gwenwynwyn to subjection and takes Bala.
- 1206**
- 1202**
- 1203** (d) Death of Dafydd. Gwenwynwyn and Maelgwn seize Llandovery and Llangattock from Gruffydd ab Rhys. Maelgwn slays his brother Howel (1204). He becomes sole heir to Deheubarth, but loses his dominions to his nephew Rhys. William Marshall conquers Cilgeran. Maelgwn builds Abereinion 1206.
- 1204**
- 1207** (e) John captures Gwenwynwyn at Shrewsbury with the assistance of Llywelyn. Llywelyn seizes Powys, and also Aberystwyth and Ceredigion above the Aeron from Maelgwn ap Rhys. The latter he gives to Rhys and Owain, Maelgwn's nephews, thus securing their alliance. He keeps the cantref of Penwedig for himself. Llywelyn is thus supreme in Powys and Ceredigion, and is acknowledged as the immediate superior.

William de Braose was banished by John 1208, and England put under an interdict 1208-1212.

1208-1211 II. Reaction.

- 1208** (a) Ralph of Chester fortifies Deganwy and Holywell. Llywelyn attacks these as well as Rhuddlan and Mold, and plunders his territories. John is alienated and releases Gwenwynwyn.

1209 (b) John assists the Welsh chieftains against Llywelyn. Rhys the Hoarse takes Llandovery. Gwenwynwyn returns to Powys; Maelgwn encamps at Cilcenin to attack Penwedig; Maelgwn is defeated by his nephews Rhys and Owain. Buallt is fortified by the Seneschal of Gloucester.

1211 (c) John invades Wales. He is joined at Chester by Gwenwynwyn of Powys, Howel of Gwynedd, and Maelgwn and Rhys the Hoarse of Deheubarth. John moves to Deganwy, but returns to England till August. He then marches through Oswestry and Corwen to Bangor. Llywelyn retires to Snowdon. Rhys and Owain remain faithful to Llywelyn. John burns Bangor and imprisons its Bishop.

(d) Joan makes peace—

1. John receives hostages and a tribute in cattle.
2. Llywelyn gives John the land between the Conway and the Dee, *i.e.*, Perfeddwlad.

(e) The forces of Morganwg and Dyfed under the Seneschal of Cardiff, Rhys the Hoarse and Maelgwn attack Rhys and Owain in Penwedig. The former seize Aberystwyth and compel the latter to submit.

1. The land between the Dovey and the Aeron is to pass to the King.
2. Faulkes de Breauté is to hold Aberystwyth for the King.

1212-1216 III. Llywelyn's Supremacy re-established.**(a) Causes :**

1. The aggressions and oppressions of John's seneschals and the English baronage.
2. The fickleness of John's Welsh allies.
3. The country is under interdict, and John excommunicate. Llywelyn champions the cause of the Church.

1212 (b) General attack on Norman castles. Llywelyn, joined by Gwenwynwyn and Maelgwn, seize the castles in Gwynedd. Deganwy and Rhuddlan alone withstand.

(c) Vipont is driven from Mathraval. John's projected invasion of Wales is abandoned owing to the plots of the barons. Llywelyn, Gwenwynwyn, and Maelgwn absolved from their allegiance to John on condition of fighting against him. The interdict is removed from their territories. Llywelyn takes possession of the Perfeddwlad which had been regranted to Owain ab Dafydd. Deganwy and Rhuddlan fall (1213).

1213 (d) Rhys and Owain had been dispossessed. Assisted by Faulkes of Cardiff they attack Rhys the Hoarse in the Vale of Towy, and seize Dynevor, Cantref Mawr, and Llandovery. Rhys the Hoarse is imprisoned in Carmarthen. John submits to the Pope (1214).

1215 (e) General rising of the English baronage. Llywelyn and the Welsh take Shrewsbury. Giles and Robert de Braose return to their possessions in Brecon.

Maelgwn and his nephew Rhys seize Dyfed except Cemaes. Maelgwn then joins Llywelyn in Gwynedd, Rhys meanwhile taking possession of Gower. Reginald de Braose marries Llywelyn's daughter.

(f) June 15th, Magna Charta signed. The clauses (56-58) which refer to Wales are—

1. All Welshmen who have been dispossessed of their lands or liberties illegally are to be immediately re-instated. If any disputes arise regarding estates they shall be decided by march law in the marches, by English law in English territory, and by Welsh law on Welsh soil.
2. Those who were dispossessed by the former Kings, Henry II. and Richard, are to receive justice.
3. Llywelyn's son and all hostages from Wales are to be restored immediately, and all charters are to be made secure.

(g) Llywelyn and the Princes of Gwynedd, Powys, and Deheubarth attack the English castles in South Wales, reducing them from Senghenydd to Aberystwyth. The Marshalls in Pembroke and the Earl of Gloucester in Glamorgan alone retain their territories. Llywelyn is now recognised as feudal chief of all Wales not occupied by the Lords Marchers. He summons a council of chiefs.

1216 IV. Council of the Welsh Princes at Aberdovey.

- (a) Its members were the Princes of Gwynedd, Powys, and Deheubarth, "holl dywysogion Cymry." It was presided over by Llywelyn.
- (b) Its object was to secure peace by a just division of lands ; to swear allegiance to Llywelyn, and give hostages.
- (c) It conferred on Maelgwn the three cantrefws Gwarthav, Cemaes, and Emlyn in Dyfed ; also Cilgeran and Penllwynog, Llandovery, and part of Ceredigion. Rhys the Hoarse received Cantref Mawr, Cantref Bychan, Kidwelly, and Carnwyllon ; and Rhys and Owain Cardigan and three cantrefws in Ceredigion.
- (d) Results—
 1. Military : Llywelyn is provided with an army to keep order and enforce the decrees of the Council.
 2. Judicial : It was to settle claims to land and sanction the decrees of the Prince with regard to the succession. Later, however, Llywelyn appealed to the King.
 3. Executive : Being entrusted with the chief executive power, and the Council not meeting again till 1238, Llywelyn becomes practically an absolute Prince and Gwynedd the predominant state.
 4. The permanent results were none, for a strong personality was essential to overcome the disintegrating influences of the Welsh system of land tenure, and the geographical character of the country.

1216-1226 V. Llywelyn and the English Baronage.

Henry III. 1216-1272.

1. Llewelyn secures South Wales—

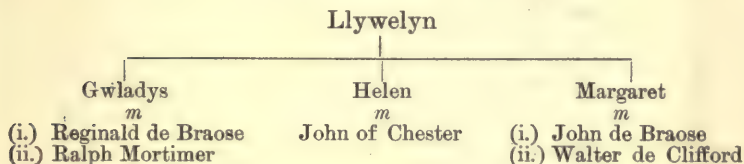
- 1216** (a) Gwenwynwyn is driven from Powys by the united forces for his defection. Llywelyn rules Upper Powys. John retreats to Wales and ravages Maesyved. No support. Death of Howel ab Gruffydd ab Cynan.
- 1217** (b) Reginald de Braose abandon's Llywelyn's alliance. Buallt and Brecon attacked by Llywelyn and Rhys ab Gruffydd. Brecon makes peace and pays tribute, and William de Braose submits and receives Senghenydd from Llywelyn.
- (c) Llywelyn subdues Gower and Dyfed. Peace is concluded through the Bishop of St. David's. Rhos and Pembroke give hostages and a tribute.
- (d) Rhys the Hoarse destroys Senghenydd, and drives the English from Gower. Llywelyn seizes Carmarthen and Cardigan. South Wales now subdued.
- 1218**

2. Llywelyn's Diplomacy—

His aim was to secure the alliance of the border families, who would act as buffer states between himself and the King. He also does homage to Henry III. at Worcester.

- (a) Rhys and the Princes, at the instance of Llywelyn, do homage at the King's Court. Llywelyn recognised as "Prince of Gwynedd and Lord of Snowdon."

- 1219 (b) Rhys the Hoarse marries a daughter of the Earl of Clare : John de Braose marries Llywelyn's daughter Margaret ; similar alliances were contracted with Ralph Mortimer of Wigmore, the Chester family, and the Lacy family. William Marshall the younger succeeds to the earldom of Pembroke.



- (c) Llywelyn repairs to the King's Court at Shrewsbury or Ludlow to settle disputes between himself and his chieftains and barons (1220-1223). He pays homage when required (1227).

1220-1226 3. Llewelyn and the Earl of Pembroke—

- 1220 (a) Fleming depredations lead to the destruction of Narberth, Gwys, and Haverfordwest by Llywelyn and the Welsh Princes he had summoned to his side. A quarrel breaks out between Llywelyn and Marshall (1221-1226). Marshall's Irish force destroyed.
- 1222 (b) A dispute regarding Meirionydd between Llywelyn and his son Gruffydd, who possessed the Perfeddwlad, is settled by arbitration. Llywelyn takes Meirionydd and Ardudwy. Rhys the Hoarse receives Cardigan, and does homage to Llywelyn after being defeated near Carmarthen. Maelgwn possesses Carmarthen.
- (c) Henry III. comes to Wales to assist the barons. He drives Llywelyn from Builth and advances to

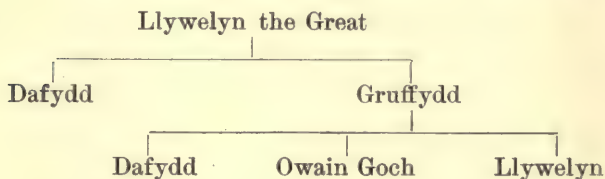
- Montgomery. Llywelyn excommunicated. Death of Rhys ab Gruffydd. His territories are divided between Owain and Maelgwn.
- 1222
- 1223 (d) William Marshall seizes Cardigan and Carmarthen. Gruffydd ab Llywelyn is driven from Kidwelly, and Marshall takes Cilgeran. Both are summoned to Ludlow by the King. No reconciliation. Marshall is defeated by Gruffydd and Rhys the Hoarse at Carnwyllon on his way from Ludlow. Reconciliation between Llywelyn and Marshall at Shrewsbury (1226).

1226-1240 VI. Llywelyn's Last Years.

- 1226 (a) Rhys the Hoarse loses Kidwelly to Rhys Vychan (The Little) in a struggle for Llandovery. Llywelyn besieges Montgomery, and Henry encamps in Ceri. Llywelyn captures William de Braose. He is ransomed for (1) Bualt; (2) 3,000 marks; (3) marrying his daughter Isabella to Dafydd ab Llywelyn. Llewelyn pays homage to Henry and 3000 marks as compensation. Braose put to death by Llywelyn (1230).
- 1228
- 1229
- 1231 (b) Llywelyn destroys Montgomery, Brecon, Caerleon, Neath, Kidwelly, and Cardigan, and ravages the country from Brecon to Oswestry. Llywelyn excommunicated and Henry comes to Wales. Truce for three years. "Henry probably realised the strength of Llywelyn's secret alliances."
- 1233 (c) Llywelyn allies with Richard Marshall against Henry. They take Abergavenny and Cardiff and defeat Henry at Grosmont. Carmarthen defies a siege of three months. Truce renewed (1234). In

1237 Llywelyn submitted to Henry, promising (1) to hold his lands from him in all fealty, (2) to assist him on his expeditions.

- 1238 (d) The Princes swear fealty to Dafydd, the younger son of Llywelyn, at Strata Florida. Gruffydd is passed over at Llywelyn's instigation on account of his warlike policy and his opposition to dependence on the King of England. Gruffydd receives Lley.



- (e) Dafydd deprives Gruffydd of Arwystli, Ceri, Cyfeiliog, Mawddwy, Mochnant, and Caereinion, leaving him Lley only. He imprisons him in Cricieth, and thus alienates the chiefs.
- 1239
- 1240 (f) Death of Llywelyn at Conway. "He saw that the true policy for a Welsh Prince of his period was to admit the suzerainty of the English King and to preserve independence in internal affairs."

VII. Features of Llywelyn's Reign.

1. Political—

- (a) He placed Wales definitely in a position of feudal dependence on the King of England, and by this means secured for it real internal independence for another term of years.

The foundation of successful resistance to Norman encroachments in Gwynedd was laid by Gruffydd

ab Cynan. The policy of consolidating Gwynedd on the basis of nominal submission to England was successfully carried out by Owain Gwynedd. The great feature of Llywelyn ab Iorwerth's reign is that under him this policy reached its highest point of development. He further extended his authority so as to receive the submission of the other Welsh Princes.

- (b) The treaties and alliances which he contracted were intended to disarm English hostility : he resorted to arbitration in order to secure and maintain peace within his dominions. He possibly kept a small standing army.
- (c) No active steps were taken by him to promote the independence of the Welsh Church, though he countenanced Gerald's efforts. He established the Cistercian monastery at Aberconway, the Franciscans at Llanvaes (Môn), and the Black Canons at Beddgelert.

2. Constitutional—

- (a) The unity of Wales has now become territorial. Llywelyn places over the Welsh, Flemings, and Normans alike, chiefs who were dependent upon himself, and he compels Norman chiefs to swear allegiance to him.
- (b) The Council of Chiefs, with Llywelyn as its head, is the political counterpart to this territorial unity.
- (c) The cantrefs and commotes still remain the geographical as well as the administrative units.

- (d) The chiefs owe allegiance to Llywelyn, and charters and registers of their compact and homage are kept in witness thereof. They no longer claim independence on the ground of British descent.

Note the confusion of authority particularly in South Wales. Justiciars or bailiffs representing the King control some lordships. Normans hold lands directly from the King and sit in the English Parliament. Some Welsh nobles hold their lands directly of the King.

6. Dafydd 1240-1246.

1240-1244 I. Dafydd in submission to Henry III.

- 1240 (a) "Dafydd, having with him the barons of Wales, went to Gloucester to do homage to the King his uncle, and to receive from him his territory lawfully." Disputes were to be adjusted by Otto, the Legate, and representatives of Henry and of Dafydd. Dafydd is excommunicated by the Bishop of Bangor, who persuades the King to take up Gruffydd's grievances.

- (b) Walter Marshall fortifies Cardigan and encroaches on the Teivy Valley. The Seneschal of Chester and Ralph Mortimer encroach on the borders. Gruffydd ab Wenwynwyn and Madog of Bromfield strike for independence. Dafydd refuses Henry's summons to attend his court at Worcester to settle disputes between him and Gruffydd.

Aug. 1241 (c) Treaty of Shrewsbury between Henry and Senena, Gruffydd's wife—

1. The succession to Gwynedd shall be decided by Welsh law.

2. Henry shall receive a reward and an annual tribute from Gruffydd if he succeeds to Gwynedd.
3. Gruffydd is to assist in keeping order in Wales.
Henry takes Diserth. Dafydd submits.

1241 (d) Treaty of Alnet, near St. Asaph, between Henry and Dafydd—

1. Gruffydd, son of Gwenwynwyn, receives Upper Powys and does homage to Henry alone. He is thus independent of Gwynedd. Meirionydd is given to the sons of Maredydd ab Cynan and Mold to the Seneschal of Chester. Dafydd swears allegiance.
2. The Principality to pass to the King of England if Dafydd died without heirs.
3. The Princes of South Wales are not required to do homage to Dafydd.
4. The Perfeddwlad is transferred to the English King. Gruffydd is sent to the Tower.

Dafydd thus abandons Llywelyn's overlordship and his territorial acquisitions.

1244-1246 II. Dafydd as leader of the Welsh.

(a) Causes of the change—

1. Dafydd's appeal to the pope against English oppression and encroachments had been futile.
2. Henry's faithlessness and the death of Gruffydd in trying to escape from the Tower.

- 1244 (b) Dafydd summons the Welsh lords. He is defeated at Montgomery in a dispute with Braose. He
 1245 seizes the Perfeddwlad. Henry marches to Deganwy. Gruffydd ab Madog and Gruffydd of Powys join. Aberconway is sacked. Môn is
 1246 devastated by the Irish. Death of Dafydd.

7. Owain and Llywelyn 1246-1255.

- 1246 (a) Owain and Llywelyn, with the consent of the Welsh barons, jointly inherit Gwynedd. The Perfeddwlad is claimed for Edward, Henry III.'s son, together with the district below the Dovey. Roger Mortimer claims to succeed Dafydd through his mother. Meanwhile the Welsh Princes do homage to Henry at Woodstock (1247).

Llywelyn

Ralph Mortimer *m* Gladys

Roger Mortimer

- (b) The Justiciar of Carmarthen and Mareddydd ab Rhys the Hoarse dispossess Maelgwn Vychan and advance to Deganwy. The Welsh chiefs dispossessed in Glamorgan retreat to Gwynedd. The
 1252 King's justiciars encroach upon Elvel and Cardigan. Henry III. advances to Conway. St. Asaph burnt. Henry retains the Perfeddwlad. Owain and Llywelyn are left with only Môn and Snowdon. Maelgwn retains only a small part of his former possessions.
- 1255 (c) Owain and Dafydd defeated by Llywelyn at Bryn Derwyn. Owain is taken prisoner and Dafydd flees to England. Llywelyn rules Gwynedd alone.

Edward becomes Earl of Chester and receives the King's lands in Wales, viz., the Perfeddwlad and large parts of what are now Flint, Denbigh, Carmarthen, and Cardigan. Hence Edward comes into direct contact with Wales and Llywelyn.

1256

- (d) The Perfeddwlad is surveyed with the object of placing it under the Chester palatinate. Edward's officials strive to constitute Carmarthen and parts of Ceredigion into shire ground. Since Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, the Princes of Gwynedd, the marchers and the royal officials had ruled together in the Perfeddwlad.

8. Llywelyn III. 1254-1282.

1254-1270 I. Consolidation of Power.

His object was to win back for Wales the position it occupied under Llywelyn ab Iorwerth. His struggle is three-fold—

1. Against Prince Edward for the Perfeddwlad.
2. For the unity of Wales against English aggressions.
3. For the independence of Wales under Gwynedd owing allegiance to England.

1255

1256

- (a) Chieftains appeal to Llywelyn. Conquest of the Perfeddwlad, except Diserth and Deganwy, by Llywelyn and Mareddydd ab Rhys the Hoarse. Llywelyn seizes Meirionydd on the death of his vassal Mareddydd. This alienates Gruffydd ab Wenwynwyn. Llywelyn gives North Ceredigion (Edward's) and Bualt (Mortimers') to Mareddydd

ab Owain ; he restores Mareddydd ab Rhys in Deheubarth, and seizes Gwerthrynion from the Mortimers.

- 1257** (b) Llywelyn seizes Cyfeiliog. Rhys the Little seizes Carmarthen, but is driven from Dynevor. Llywelyn destroys most of the castles in Pembroke. Rhys the Little is reconciled, and Pembroke secured. Llywelyn is defeated by Lord Audley near Chester.
- (c) Henry III. comes to Wales (August-September) and rejects the following conditions of allegiance—
 (1) Their old liberties to be restored to the North Welsh ; (2) Edward not to be placed over them. The King relieves Deganwy. Gruffydd Maelor joins Llewelyn. Truce is established for a year.
- 1258** (1) Henry to have free communication with Deganwy and Diserth ; (2) Llewelyn to have the four cantrefs ; (3) Llywelyn shall carry on war against those marchers who refuse its conditions. Truce was renewed (1260).
- Mar.** (d) Llywelyn allied with the nobles of Scotland and
June England, and “a body of the nobles of Wales made
1259 an oath of fidelity to Llywelyn.” Mareddydd ab Rhys desists, and is driven from Carmarthen.
- 1260** Llywelyn receives Dynevor. Builth is taken. Owain of Elvel and Gruffydd of Powys submit to Llewelyn (1262).
- 1262** (e) Mortimer’s castles in Melenydd are seized, and Llywelyn takes oaths of fealty from the Welsh lords of Brecon and Melenydd. Diserth and
- 1263** Deganwy fall. Gruffydd ab Wenwynwyn does homage to Llywelyn. Dafydd abandons him.

Gruffydd destroys Mold. Radnor falls and the Perfeddwlad is subdued.

Llywelyn allies with Montfort.

Owain Cyfeiliog
|
Gwenwynwyn (d 1218)
|
Gruffydd (d 1286)
|
Owain

May 1264 (f) Civil war breaks out in England. Henry is taken prisoner at Lewes. Montfort becomes Earl of Chester and compels Henry to grant to Llewelyn—

1. Llywelyn shall assume the title Prince of Wales and have the Perfeddwlad.
2. The barons of Wales shall do homage to Llywelyn.
3. Hawarden, Ellesmere, and Montgomery pass to Llywelyn.

Aug. 1266 (g) Clifford and Mortimer are driven from Ludlow and Montgomery by Llywelyn and Montfort, and Glamorgan overrun. Montfort defeated at Evesham. Llywelyn makes peace.

Sept. 1267 (h) Treaty of Montgomery (or Shrewsbury)—

1. Llywelyn promises Henry an indemnity of 24,000 marks.
2. All the barons of Wales shall do homage to and hold their lands from Llywelyn, Maredudd ab Rhys of Deheubarth excepted. Llywelyn

thus becomes the immediate lord of nearly all Wales.

3. He was to be Prince of Wales and was to retain the Perfeddwlad. He shall do homage to the Crown.

4. Dafydd shall be restored to his lands.

- 1270 (k) Llywelyn intrigues with the Montforts, and takes Caerphilly Castle. Edward revives his efforts to
1270-1272 constitute Carmarthen and Cardigan into shire ground.

1270-1275 II. Diplomatic Efforts. Edward I. 1272-1307.

It was an essential part of Edward's policy to bring Wales and Scotland under one ruler.

- 1272 (a) Llywelyn refuses homage to Edward I., and thus abandons Llywelyn the Great's position.
- 1273 Deheubarth is divided among Owain, Gruffydd, and Cynan.
- 1274 (b) Llywelyn is betrothed to Eleanor Montfort, and absolved by the Pope from obeying any summons outside Wales. Llywelyn probably now aimed at reviving the baronial cause in England so as to detach Edward's interest from Wales. He refuses to attend at Montgomery and at Edward's coronation, as well as the summons to appear at Shrewsbury to pay the instalment of the indemnity.
- 1275 (c) Llywelyn seizes Arwystli and Cyfeiliog from Gruffydd ab Iwan for his disloyalty. He again refuses homage to Edward at Chester, because

1. The barons of Wales were against it.
2. Edward harbours Dafydd and Gruffydd, and refuses hostages for Llywelyn's safe conduct.
3. Edward strives to make Carmarthen and Cardigan shire ground.

1276 (d) Edward detains Eleanor, and Llywelyn refuses the conditions of her release, viz.—

1. An unconditional surrender.
2. Restoration of the lands he had usurped.
3. Rebuilding of the castles he had destroyed.

Dafydd, and Gruffydd ab Wenwynwyn whose position was now nothing more than that of an English baron, both plot against Llywelyn.

1277 (e) Edward removes his Courts of Law to Shrewsbury and invades Wales.

The Earl of Hereford advances from Brecon.

Edward proceeds from Chester to Rhuddlan, and is joined by Dafydd, who is promised half Snowdon and Anglesey or Penllyn.

Edmund of Lancaster and Sayes of Carmarthen reduce Ceredigion. Edward had divided the south by a treaty with Rhys ab Mareddydd. Aberystwyth re-built.

Henry de Lacy and Roger Mortimer advance from Montgomery. Dolvorwyn taken. Gruffydd ab Wenwynwyn and the Mortimers are restored.

Edward's fleet cuts off supplies from Môn.

Llywelyn negotiates at Conway.

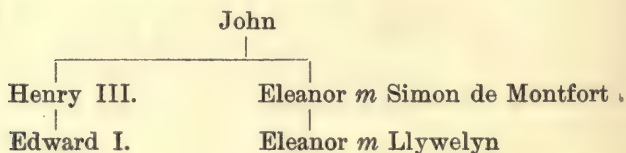
1277 (f) Treaty of Rhuddlan or Conway—

1. All prisoners to be released by Llywelyn.
2. He was to pay Edward 50,000 pounds.
3. The Perfeddwlad to be transferred to the King. The tenants in the royal possessions shall hold their land on the old conditions and be judged according to their own customs. Elsewhere justice shall be administered according to the customs of the district.
4. Llywelyn received Môn on payment of 1000 marks a year. If Llywelyn died without heirs his lands were to pass to the King.
5. All barons who had owed allegiance to Llywelyn shall pay homage to the King except the five lords of Snowdon. These latter shall swear to Llywelyn.
6. The title of Prince of Wales to cease with Llywelyn, and the barons of Snowdon are then to become the King's men.
7. Disputes between Llywelyn and other barons to be decided according to the law of the marches ; and Llywelyn must pay homage yearly.
8. Twenty chiefs are given as hostages who would annually take the oath to observe the treaty and join against Llywelyn in case he broke its provisions.
9. Lleyn is given to Llywelyn's brother Owain Goch (the Red), and Rhuvoniog and Duffryn

Clwyd to Dafydd, with the keepership of Denbigh and Hope Castles.

Llywelyn does homage at Rhuddlan. Edward remits the indemnity and the rent for Môn.

Oct. 1278 (g) Llywelyn marries Eleanor at Worcester.



1278-1282 III. The Final Struggle.

(a) Causes—

1. Edward claims to override Welsh law and custom, and Archbishop Peckham endeavours to bring the Church in Wales into harmony with the English Church.
2. Dafydd has to plead according to English law, and with other lords remains unprotected against encroachments.

1277-1280

3. Edward renews the county organisation of Cardigan and Carmarthen. The Perfeddwlad is brought under the County Court of Chester. Tenants' rights are not respected, and a commission is appointed to inquire into the laws and usages of the government of Wales.

1280

4. Llywelyn claims that the case between him and Gruffydd ab Wenwynwyn with regard to lands in Arwystli shall be decided according to

Welsh law, and refuses to plead before the King's justice at Montgomery.

1282 (b) Aberystwyth and Penwedig are taken by Gruffydd
Mar. ab Mareddydd and Rhys ab Maelgwn, and Hawarden
July by Dafydd. Hope falls to Edward, who reaches Rhuddlan.

(c) Peckham's mediation fails. His terms were—(1) An English estate for Llywelyn; (2) unconditional surrender; (3) Dafydd to go to the Holy Land. Edward gave Archbishop Peckham no encouragement.

Nov. (d) Edward's forces annihilated at Moel-y-Don on the Menai. Another reverse follows in Flint. Parliament of Northampton grants increased supplies (1283). Gruffydd and Rhys are defeated at Llandeilo by Gloucester and Mortimer. Dafydd holds Gwynedd. Llywelyn slain in a chance encounter with Mortimer near Builth.

Dec.

"He was perhaps better able to conceive than to carry out an elaborate policy."

1283 (f) South Wales surrenders. Rhys the Little is imprisoned. Fall of Dolbadarn. Dafydd is betrayed and condemned by Parliament at Shrewsbury. It cannot be asserted that Dafydd was the last Prince of Wales because—

1. "Dafydd rather claimed the title of Prince of Wales than was called to it by his people."

2. "Edward's sanction to his holding the title was not granted."

This ends the political power of the Princes of the Cymry. Edward makes his son Edward Prince of Wales.

IV. The Normans and the Welsh Church.

601-1100 (a) During this period the Latin Church had encroached upon the Welsh in several directions—

1. Roman Easter was adopted.
2. The Latins asserted the right to consecrate Welsh bishops. Herewald of Llandaff had been consecrated by the Bishop of St. David's (1056). His election, however, had to be confirmed by the Archbishop of York (1059).
3. Some advance had been made in the direction of territorial as distinct from monastic bishoprics.

1100-1284 (b) It was now that the Latin Church began to interfere with the internal government of the Welsh Church. There were several means—

1. The Benedictine foundations, mostly Norman, became centres of missionary effort. The Cistercians were opposed to the Benedictines, and assisted the Welsh Princes against Norman aggressions; but in advocating conformance with Latin customs among the Welsh clergy they really helped to destroy Welsh political independence.
2. With the temporal power of the Norman barons came the spiritual power of the Latin clergy. Several cells of foreign abbeyes were founded in Wales before 1100.
3. Alienations and confiscations impoverished the Welsh Church and enriched its rival, *e.g.*,

Fitzhamon enriched Gloucester and Tewkesbury with Llantwit and Llancarfan.

- (c) Anselm enforced obedience. He excommunicated Herewald of Llandaff (1056-1104), and secured St. David's for Wilfred, who had appealed to him. He consecrated Urban of Llandaff (1104), the first Welsh bishop appointed by an alien authority. Hervé, who had been appointed to Bangor during Hugh's supremacy in Gwynedd, had had to flee with the defeated Normans. Henry I. and Gruffydd ab Cynan failed to agree as to a successor, and the see was vacant twenty years, till David was appointed (1120). He acknowledged obedience to Canterbury.

- 1112-1147** Bernard, a Norman, was appointed to St. David's by Henry I. (1115). He was the first Norman bishop, and his appointment fixes Latin supremacy. The Celtic Church in Wales could no longer be said to be independent. On the death of Henry I. (1135) Bernard attempted to become independent of Canterbury and to assert the metropolitanship of St. David's. The Bishop of St. Asaph's submits to Canterbury. The struggle was renewed by
- 1143** Gerald de Barri. This contest, however, was more personal than national.
- 1198-1204**
- 1188** Baldwin of Canterbury preaches a crusade in Wales and celebrates mass in the four dioceses. No opposition. Hence supremacy of the Latin Church.
- 1284** Peckham's visitation finally asserted it. The way was now paved for the parochial system, which, however, was not completely organised until later.

PART IV.—1282-1485.

I.—THE SETTLEMENT (1282-1400).

1283-1285 A. Statutes of Rhuddlan.

(a) Wales previous to the Statutes was divided as follows—

1. The Principality : This was roughly Môn, Carnarvon, and Meirioneth. Llywelyn III. had added to it parts of Cardigan and Flint, and Carmarthen west of the Towy.
2. Royal Territory : It comprised portions of Carmarthen and Cardigan.
3. Glamorgan : Under the Clares. It included the present county except Gower and some of the hill districts.
4. Pembroke : This was now under Valence. It consisted of the present county less Haverfordwest, Walwyn's Castle, Slebech, Narberth, Lamphey, Cemmes, and Dewisland. Glamorgan and Pembroke were practically Counties Palatine.
5. The rest of Wales was made up of lordships marchers, about 140 in number.

WALES Edward I circa 1282

Parts shaded - new shires
unshaded - marches

Pembrokeshire & Glamorganshire before Statute of Henry VIII



- (b) The New Shires : What had been the principality of Llywelyn and Royal Territory now becomes shire-ground—

SHIRE	FORMED FROM
Anglesey	- Môn, <i>i.e.</i> , Cantrefs : Rhosyr, Cemmaes, Aberffraw, Talybolion.
Carnarvon	- Cantrefs : Arllechwedd, Arvon, Lleyn. Commotes : Creuddyn, Eivion.
Meirioneth	- Cantref : Meirionydd. Commotes : Penllyn, Ardudwy, Edeyrnion.
Flint	- Rhuddlan to Chester, including the Cantref Englefield, Hope and English Maelor.
Cardigan	- Ceredigion from Llanbadarn to the Teivy.
Carmarthen	- East of the Teivy.

- (c) Administration—

For this purpose Wales was now divided into—

(1) Shire-ground, (2) Marches.

1. Shire-ground :

- (i.) Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Meirioneth were placed under the Justice of Snowdon,

Flint under the Justice of Chester, Cardigan and Carmarthen under the Justice of South Wales.

- (ii.) Sheriffs and Coroners were appointed to each shire, and Bailiffs to each commote. The County Court shall be held every month and hold jurisdiction in all cases in which the damages do not exceed forty shillings. The Sheriffs shall make their circuits round the commotes twice a year.
- (iii.) Welsh law is practically superseded by Norman-English law, except in certain stated cases.
- (iv.) The King's eldest son now becomes the feudal lord of Wales, the principality comprising the shire-ground only.
- (v.) There is no parliamentary representation.

2. The Marches :

In these lordships justice was to be dispensed by officers appointed by each lord marcher. These officers were the sole interpreters of the law within their respective lordships. It followed that there were as many systems of law as there were lordships.

(d) Social—

1. The Welsh system is retained with regard to the tenure of and succession to land. But illegitimate sons shall have no share in the inheritance, and women shall inherit on the failure of male heirs.

2. The wanderings of the bards are prohibited.
3. The towns are granted charters.

B. The Tribal Classes.

Under the tribal system the prince or chieftain possessed a demesne in each cymwd, and tribesmen and non-tribesmen within the cymwd owed him certain dues either in service or commuted. When a chieftain had several such demesnes he placed members of his own family, who were themselves chieftains, in some of these demesnes, and these then received the dues of tribesmen and non-tribesmen within the cymwd.

- (a) The rights of the chieftains within the cymwd were now transferred to the English Crown, and tribesmen and non-tribesmen came to be regarded as tenants of the Crown. Many of the demesnes and the rights attached thereto were subsequently bestowed by the Crown upon English barons. In either case the chieftain's demesne became practically equivalent to an English manor.

[According to the English manorial system the land was divided into a number of large estates. The lord reserved a part of the estate as his own demesne or home farm. The remainder was distributed among tenants who held their lands on condition of doing service to their lord, especially on his demesne.]

- (b) The dues which had previously been paid to the chieftain were commuted into fixed money payments, recorded and vested in the new lord of

the manor. The name given to the fixed money payments when the services were thus commuted was "quit rents."

- (c) The tribesmen came to be considered as freeholders paying a quit rent. The non-tribesmen were regarded as copyholders.

[In English tenure "copyholders" were tenants who held their lands in consideration of service rendered to the lord, which services were recorded on the court rolls of the manor, and a copy of which was kept by the tenant.]

The above (a-c) apply to the new shire-ground.

- (d) In South Wales the English manorial system had long since been established. In some manors Welsh customs still held sway ; in others English customs or a mixture of both prevailed. The old tribesmen were represented by the customary freeholders, and the non-tribesmen generally as copyholders.

C. Revolts against the New Settlement.

- (a) Causes : The general causes were the oppressions of the new royal or baronial officers—
1. They endeavoured to degrade to the position of "villanus" the free tribesman, who, in addition to his homestead, also possessed from time immemorial rights of pasture over extensive areas as well as rights of inheritance. "Villani" were simply dependent free men who held land by customary tenure.

2. There was a tendency to reduce the "strangers" who, although holding their lands by payment of certain dues, were personally free, to the status of serfs who had no personal freedom. Sometimes they were forced to pay fines due only from tribesmen.
3. The "amobr" and "gwestva," the amount of which had always been defined by custom, became weapons of extortion.
4. The lands over which all tribesmen had rights of pasturage were being encroached upon; and complaints when they came to court were generally tried by partisan juries and in accordance with English ideas of land tenure, and not according to Welsh custom.
5. Sons of freemen were often not allowed to take orders.

In England at this period the "villein" (villanus) had his house and land as well as certain rights on his lord's demesne, but he was an "irremovable cultivator." This was much the position of the stranger or non-tribesman. But with regard to the tribesmen the land was theirs by ancient custom. The lord could only claim certain dues from it.

- 1284 (b) Edward is compelled to return to Wales through the complaints against officials. He holds a tournament at Nevin and journeys through the country.

1287 : (c) Rhys ab Maredydd.

The Justice Robert de Tibetot seizes the lands and jurisdiction of Rhys ab Maredydd. Rhys refuses to appear in the County Court and attacks Dynevor and Llandovery. Dryslwyn falls to the regent, the Earl of Cornwall.

1288 Rhys attacks Newcastle Emlyn and then crosses to Ireland. He returned later, was captured and put to death.

1294 (d) Madog's Rising—

The immediate cause was the imposition of a tax of a fifteenth on movables towards the King's expedition to Gascony. [Note that the Welsh tribesman was unaccustomed to taxes of this kind.] Morgan was leader in Glamorgan, Maelgwn Vychan in Pembroke and Cardigan, and Madog in the North. Gilbert de Clare takes flight, but Maelgwn is captured and executed.

1295 Carnarvon is stormed by Madog and the Sheriff of Anglesey killed. Edward takes Conway and marches to Anglesey. Madog appears in the Marches ; drives Lacy from Denbigh, captures Oswestry, is defeated at Cefn Digoll (Montgomery) by the Earl of Warwick and surrenders.

Edward II. 1307-1327.

1314 (e) Rising of Llywelyn Bren, chieftain of Senghennydd. Edward II., the first English Prince of Wales, was, on the whole, inclined to show some consideration for the Welsh, but he often sacrificed them in the interests of his favourites. For example, on the death of Gruffydd ap Owen of Powys, the claims

1309

of the uncle were passed over and Powys Castle given to Charlton. His treatment of Llywelyn Bren is another instance.

- 1314** Death of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester and Lord of Glamorgan, at Bannockburn. Glamorgan passes into the wardship of the Crown. Tuberville becomes the King's steward. The Earls of Gloucester had governed Glamorgan peaceably through chief and barons irrespective of nationality. Tuberville displaces Llywelyn Bren and other Welsh chiefs. Llywelyn's appeal to the Crown is unavailing. Caerphilly is attacked and Glamorgan devastated. Llywelyn surrenders to Humphrey Bohun of Hereford. His estates are confiscated and himself put to death by the Despensers. His death was one of the charges brought against the Despensers when they fell before the Mortimers.
- 1317**
- 1321**

"The revolt though personal in its origin, provoked enmity between the Welsh and foreign elements in the county."

1315 (f) Ordinances of Edward II.

Edward, however, made some effort to conciliate the Welsh. He enacted that—

1. The "amobr" shall not be more than the amount sanctioned by custom, and shall be forfeited if not claimed in a year.
2. The commutation for the "gwestva" shall be five shillings, or a sum mutually agreed upon by the parties concerned.

3. Those suits in which Welshmen only are involved shall be tried by a Welsh jury and according to Welsh law and custom ; cases in which both English and Welsh are concerned shall be decided by a jury composed equally of both. Where Englishmen only are implicated the case shall be determined as before by English law.
4. The only son of a freeman shall not enter the Church unless he first obtain sanction.

1322 (g) Gruffydd Llwyd's insurrection in Anglesey.

Ednyved Vychan (Llywelyn the Great's general)
 |
 Gruffydd
 |
 Rhys
 |
 Sir Gruffydd Llwyd

His rising was the outcome of the injustice of Roger Mortimer of Chirk, the Justice of Snowdon. Gruffydd tried to make terms with Edward Bruce, brother of Robert, King of Scotland. North Wales and the Marches were overrun, but he was without difficulty put down by the marchers.

1326 (h) Members of Parliament summoned from Wales, 24 each from the North and South. Later the counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Meirioneth were represented by 18 Welshmen, and the boroughs of Beaumaris, Carnarvon, and Conway by 6 Englishmen. Wales sent no representatives again until 1535.

1369-1372 (k) Owain of Wales : He had lost his possessions in
1356 Wales, and had fought against the English at

Poitiers. His aim was to conquer Wales with French aid and restore its independence. He sailed from Harfleur 1369, and again 1372. He reduced the greater part of Guernsey, but was summoned to assist against the English at Rochelle and in Gascony. He was assassinated in France.

1378

- (1) The consequence of these abortive risings.

The Welsh now become mercenaries, serving in the Scotch and French Wars. They were celebrated as bowmen. Hywel y Fwyall fought for the Black Prince at Poitiers, and was knighted there.

1356

The readiness to become mercenaries was due to—

1. An archer received almost three times as much pay per day as a labourer or artizan.
2. The Welsh were mainly sheep farmers, and so the demand for labour was limited.

The warlike element is thus taken away, and there is also a movement towards the towns.

D. Note on the Towns (General).

- (a) The earliest towns were the Roman "oppida" and "castra"—caer or camp. Their importance afterwards vanishes except in so far as some of them formed the nucleus of towns of a later day.
- (b) The Tribal System precluded the possibility of the existence of towns in the mediæval sense. The Welsh being pastoral changed their dwellings according to the season of the year. Still the tribal organisation possibly favoured the growth of

villages as communities, united by blood-relationship or by belief in the descent from a common ancestor ; or, again, the "tref" of strangers on the "tir cyfrif" might be considered a village.

(c) The simplest Welsh village might then be—

1. A community of strangers settled on the "tir cyfrif."
2. The demesne of the chieftain with his dependents and officials.
3. In a district assigned to the Church, the "settlement" would be the land of the religious tribe.

(d) Welsh mediæval towns owe their origin to the Norman Conquest,

1. The feudal baron sometimes encouraged their growth as they tended to break down the power of the tribal chieftain, and brought him strength and revenue. Hence the earliest towns are in the demesne of the chief lordships. The towns in the Principality developed after the Conquest by Edward.
2. Monasteries and Churches—also a feature of Norman rule—become the nucleus of towns. Note that in Wales churches were frequently built so as to act as fortresses as well.
3. The privileged burgesses would be Norman, English and Fleming. The Welsh should not yet share the privilege. Hence the towns become foreign settlements.

(e) In general, towns were said to be in the demesne of the king, and were in the jurisdiction of the king's reeve. The peculiar nature of its conquest placed Wales in the hands of Lords Marchers. One of the privileges of a Lord Marcher was to grant charters to towns, which thus fell under his jurisdiction, and owed him certain dues.

(f) The stages in their general development—

1. The dues are fixed at a definite sum, which sum is paid to the lord in whose jurisdiction the town is.
2. A charter is obtained enabling the burgesses to "let" the town at a rent. The burgesses collect this rent amongst themselves, and are not interfered with by the lord nor sheriff. This was the acquisition of "firma burgi," and it invested them with the character of a corporate body, "communio." Trade was forbidden outside the boundaries of a chartered town.
3. This corporate body would now apply for further privileges, such as that of electing their own magistrates and regulating their own trade and by-laws, and forming guilds.

(g) The different kinds of guilds were—

1. Merchant Guilds. They could make their own by-laws, and monopolise the trade of the district. They could enfranchise a villein who

was not claimed by his lord within a year and a day. The merchant guilds were a mark of independence. They date from the Norman Conquest.

2. Craft-guilds were at first voluntary, but they were driven to seek charters of their own on account of the exclusiveness of the merchant guilds. Later, these were rivals for the control of the municipality.
3. There might also be "frith-guilds" for mutual defence, and religious guilds in honour of some saint.

It should be noted that there is little unity or uniformity in the development of towns. Each made its own special development.

- 1335** (h) Edward III. enacts that the towns shall be free. Hitherto in Wales they had been foreign settlements. The Welsh now become burgesses. Note how this fact contributed to Glyndwr's success.

- 1353** (k) The Statute of the Staples—

1. Staple Towns, or markets for the sale of the chief commodities are constituted. None except merchants of the Staple are permitted to trade in staple goods, *e.g.*, wool, leather, lead. Carmarthen was the most important staple town in Wales.
2. It simplified the collection of customs, insured a better quality of exports, brought merchants under the control of Parliament, and prevented the king from dealing with them separately.

Henry VI.

- (1) Charters of incorporation obtained from the Crown by existing burgesses. These charters excluded from the privileges of the borough all who were not burgesses by birth, or who had not become burgesses by a long apprenticeship.

E. Economic Changes.

Fourteenth Century. A noticeable feature in the history of this period is the peasant unrest.

- (a) The prevalent economic tendencies were towards the liberation of the serf and the mitigation of villenage.
 1. In their frequent wars the princes and chieftains had found it expedient to commute customary service and dues for a money rent.
 2. Mercenary troops being raised by contract, serfs were often enlisted, and on their return became paid labourers.
 3. Residence of a year and a day in a chartered town conferred freedom, provided no claim was made by the lord in the meantime.
 4. The influence of the Church worked against serfdom. Sometimes, especially on ecclesiastical estates, serfs were freed by charter.
 5. Mercenaries on their return introduced new ideas.

1349 (b) The Black Death—

Its general tendency was to check the movement towards the liberation of the serf. Results :—

1. The population was greatly reduced, tenants of all kinds being carried away.
2. The scarcity of labour resulted in a considerably increased wage-rate.
3. A larger number of land-owners resort to sheep-farms. Others attempt to compel the serfs to return to labour service. Many begin the system of "letting" their lands. All these were the results of the scarcity of labour.

1349-1351

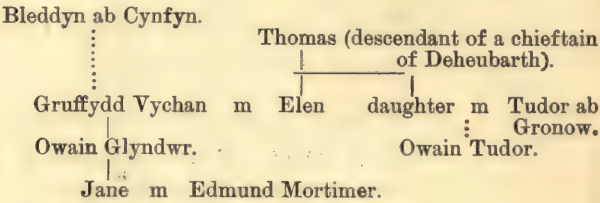
4. Statute of Labourers—This was an attempt to compel labourers to work at a fixed rate of wages.
5. Those whose services had been commuted now realise their freedom.

(c) There were certain conditions peculiar to Wales which tended to aggravate the economic discontent.

1. In those districts in which Welsh law was recognised, there was a tendency to recognise the head of the family (penteulu) in whom the rights of the tribesmen were vested as the owner of the land, and thus to degrade the other tribesmen.
2. There existed much confusion of jurisdiction due to the prevalence side by side of tribal and feudal institutions.

Hence it followed that the soldiers who fought under Glyndwr were for the most part discontented peasants and labourers of the new economic conditions.

1400-1413 II. Owain Glyndwr. Henry IV. 1399-1413.



1. State of Wales—

- (a) Economic discontent (v. ante).
- (b) The towns are prosperous as the result of recent legislation and have a strong Welsh element.
- (c) Lollard principles and teachings, *i.e.*, the authority of the Bible, and freedom of thought are disseminated, particularly by Walter Brute. “He tried to give the religious revival a national aspect.”
- (d) The struggle between bards and friars had been proceeding during the latter half of the century. The bards voiced—

1391

- 1. The spirit of national independence.
- 2. The reaction against the degenerate friars whose life and teaching the Lollard condemned.
- (e) These were supplemented by civil strife in England leading to the fall of Richard II. (1399), to whom the Welsh considered they owed allegiance.

2. Glyndwr and the Lords Marchers.

1399-1400 (a) Lord Grey of Ruthin seizes Glyndwr's lands—the Common of Croesau—between the Clwyd and the Dee, and further attacks the property of Gruffydd ab Dafydd of North Wales. Later, Grey and Earl Talbot of Chirk attack Glyndwr's home, probably at Sycherth. Owain's appeal to Parliament is dismissed.

(b) Grey deliberately keeps back from Glyndwr until too late the king's summons to follow him in his expedition to Scotland. Grey consequently applies for power to treat Glyndwr and Gruffydd as rebels (1399-1400).

1400 (c) Glyndwr raises his standard near Glyndyfrdwy. He attacks and plunders Ruthin. Henry IV. goes to Shrewsbury. The Minorite Friars are expelled from Llanfaes (Anglesey). Glyndwr retreats to Snowdon and the King returns to Worcester.

Sept.

Note : The Franciscans, the former supporters of Welsh independence encouraged Glyndwr, and with the Bards fomented rebellion. The Church, the enemies of the Bards, were opposed to him.

Nov. (d) A Council under Prince Henry is set up at Chester with full powers in the management of the Principality. Pardon is granted to all rebels with the exception of Glyndwr and his accomplices. The Council issues certain ordinances.

3. Ordinances for the Government of the Principality—

1. All lords of castles in Wales must have their castles properly secured against assault on pain of forfeiture.
2. No Welshman in future shall be a Justice, nor a Sheriff, nor hold any important office in the civil government.
3. The people of the district where a crime is committed are to be responsible for the criminals.
4. The expense of repairing any damages done to buildings and gates shall devolve upon the Welsh.
5. Cymmorthau* are to be discontinued.

1401-1404 4. Rebellion spreads.

- June** (a) Hotspur takes Conway and attacks Glyndwr at Cader Idris, but receives no help from the King. He leaves for Scotland.
- Aug.** (b) Glyndwr defeats the Flemings at Mynydd Hydd-gant (Plinlimmon). New Radnor is stormed, the Abbey of Cwmhir destroyed, and Montgomery

* It appears that "cymmorthau" in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries meant certain exactions from the people for a definite purpose (cymmorth = support). Sometimes it meant gatherings of Welsh people, which in the reign of Henry IV. were held for riotous purposes. In Lee's time (1534-1543) it was a source of oppression and exactions by powerful persons. Later again, it meant quit-rent. Its original meaning was probably a voluntary contribution in money, kind or labour to assist one in trouble. (v. The Cymmrodor.)

burnt, but the attack on Powys Castle fails. Glyndwr is now supreme in the open country; peasant revolts against lords and bailiffs encourage him.

- Oct.** (c) Expedition of the King to Bangor and Carnarvon, thence to Strata Florida, which is plundered. Glyndwr inflicts severe losses on the rear. The King returns to Shrewsbury. Lord Rutland appointed Governor of Wales and the Earl of Worcester against Glyndwr in the South.

1401-1402 (d) Glyndwr suffers a reverse near Carnarvon, and fails in an attack on Harlech. Successful against Ruthin at the Battle of Vyrnwy; Earl Grey captured. Vale of Clwyd—the lands of Percy and Mortimer—ravaged; St. Asaph burnt. Radnor, Montgomery, and Hereford attacked, and Edmund Mortimer defeated at Pilleth or Bryn Glas near Knighton by Rhys ab Gethin. Edmund Mortimer taken prisoner. Glyndwr again plunders Cardiff, Llandaff, Abergavenny, and attacks Carnarvon, Harlech, and Criccieth.

1402

- (e) The King invades Wales in three divisions from Hereford, Shrewsbury, and Chester. Returns after severe losses, on account of bad weather. Glyndwr enters into an alliance with Hotspur, and thus the power of the Mortimers in Wales is transferred to Glyndwr's side. This alliance was due to—

1. Henry refuses to ransom Edmund Mortimer (Percy's brother-in-law).
2. He claims the Scotch prisoners taken by Percy at Homildon Hill (1402).

3. He delays repaying their loans.

The success of the alliance involved placing the Earl of March, Edmund Mortimer's nephew, on the throne of England.

- 1403** (f) Prince Henry attacks Sycherth and Glyndyfrdwy, Glyndwr's property. Glyndwr captures Carmarthen, is defeated at St. Clears by Carew and the Flemings. He ravages South Wales and Brecon, where he is again defeated by the Sheriff of Hereford. Meanwhile Hotspur is defeated at the Battle of Shrewsbury.
- July**

(g) Edicts against the Welsh—

1. All Welshmen to be expelled from the border towns.
2. Trade between England and Wales, especially trade in arms, to be stopped.

- 1403-1404** (h) Henry advances to Carmarthen, but Glyndwr retreats. Henry returns. Glyndwr raids Glamorgan, and thence passes to Hereford and Gloucester. French fleet appears on the coasts to support Glyndwr. Cardiff, Newport, Caerleon, Caerphilly, Newport, and Usk fall. The French join Glyndwr in investing Carnarvon, and recognise him as Prince of Wales. Anglesey submits to Henry, but Glyndwr takes Harlech and makes it his headquarters.
- 1404**

- (k) Glyndwr rules the country directly or through barons. He is powerful enough to appoint a Bishop of Bangor, and the Bishop of St. Asaph joins him. Welsh customs hold sway. Glyndwr, at the height of power, summons an assembly.

5. Glyndwr as Prince of Wales.

- (a) The Assembly : Glyndwr summons four persons from each cymwd to Machynlleth. "This representative character of the Assembly may have been due to the strength of parliamentary government in England at this period."

The Council afterwards removed to Dolgelly. It is decided that—

1. Glyndwr shall assume the title of Prince of Wales.
2. Ambassadors shall be sent to France to arrange an alliance.

1405

The treaty was ratified at Llanbadarn.

The attempt of David Gam to assassinate Glyndwr fails.

- (b) Glyndwr defeated by the Earl of Warwick at Mynydd-cwm-du, but retrieves his fortunes at Craig-y-dorth, between Chepstow and Monmouth. Shropshire plundered. The Council at Shrewsbury is powerless to enforce any of its decrees.
- (c) Rhys Gethin defeated by Prince Henry at Grosmont, and Glyndwr at Mynydd-y-Pwllmelyn in Brecon.
- (d) Glyndwr holds a Council at Harlech. A French force lands at Milford Haven. The allies burn Haverfordwest and advance against Henry at Woodbury Hill, near Worcester. Glyndwr retires, and the castles of Glamorgan are relieved by Henry. About this time most of the French leave, but Pembroke is compelled to pay tribute to Glyndwr.

6. Decline of Glyndwr's power.

1406 (a) Renewed efforts for obtaining French help are made by swearing fealty to the Avignon Pope, Benedict XIII., who was under French influence.

1. St. David's shall be made a metropolitan church and none but Welshmen appointed.
2. All grants of Welsh parishes to English institutions shall be annulled.
3. Liberty be granted to found two universities, one in North and the other in South Wales.

Here we notice Glyndwr's aim, viz. : The independence of Wales and the Welsh Church, and the establishment of Welsh Universities.

1407-1408 (c) Glamorgan, Vale of Towy, and Anglesey fall away from allegiance to Glyndwr. Henry, with his base at Carmarthen, takes Aberystwyth and Harlech.

1408 Glyndwr becomes a guerilla warrior. In 1413 all Welsh rebels were pardoned.

1410-1416 (d) Laws against the Welsh—

1. They were forbidden to buy land near any town on the borders, and could not be burgesses. Towns, therefore, remain English. Further legislation prevented Welshmen holding fairs or markets.
2. No Welshmen shall hold any office nor carry arms.

3. In suits between English and Welsh the judge and jury are to be English.

4. "Cymmorthau" are forbidden unless the officers of the seignory be present.

III.—WALES AND THE WARS OF THE ROSES (1413-1485).

A. 1413-1455 (First battle of St. Alban's).

During this period Wales has no particular political interest.

Henry V. 1413-1422.

- 1417 (a) The Lollards are persecuted. Sir John Oldcastle of Buihth, persecuted by Lord Charlton of Powys, is put to death.

Henry VI. 1422-1461.

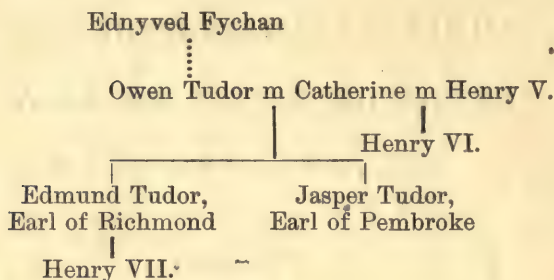
- 1430 (b) The restriction of the county franchise to freeholders holding land worth 40/- a year had no immediate effect in Wales. Its effect would only be manifest after the settlement of the Welsh landed system by Elizabeth. By it all leaseholders and copyholders were deprived of the franchise.

- 1451? (c) Eisteddfod at Carmarthen, under the protection of Gruffydd ab Nicholas. Its chief interest lies in the endeavour of the bards to fetter Welsh poetry with metres.

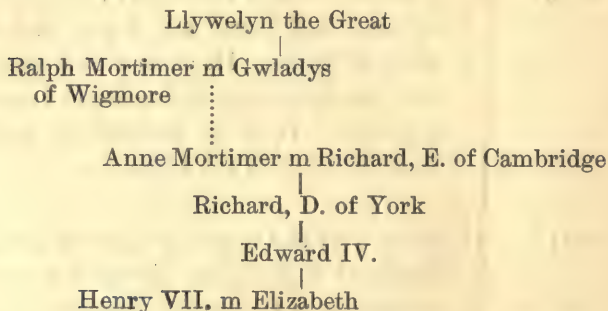
- 1455 (d) First battle of St. Alban's. Outbreak of the Wars of the Roses.

B. 1455-1485.

Henry VI., 1422-1461 ; Edward IV., 1461-1483.

1. Wales and the Contending Parties—**(a) Wales and the Lancastrians.**

The principality of Wales was mainly Lancastrian on account of the connection of the latter with the Tudors of North Wales. Lord Grey was Lancastrian, but turned Yorkist.

(b) Wales and the Yorkists.

Thus the Marches, where lay the lands of the Mortimers, were mainly Yorkists. The Herberts of Raglan were also Yorkists.

2. The Wars—

- 1460 (a) The Lancastrians are defeated at Northampton. Lord Grey becomes Yorkist. York declared heir to the throne, Henry VI.'s son Edward being thus passed over. Margaret flees to the Tudors.
- 1461 (b) Battle of Mortimer's Cross. The Tudors under Jasper defeated by Edward IV. at the head mainly of Welsh Yorkists from the Marches. Owen Tudor taken prisoner and executed. Sir William Herbert becomes Chief Justice of South Wales. Gruffydd ab Nicholas (Yorkist) slain.
- Gruffydd ab Nicholas
|
Thomas ab Gruffydd
|
Sir Rhys ab Thomas
- 1461 Edward IV. is now proclaimed King, and the Lancastrians again defeated at Towton. The Herberts
1468 besiege Harlech, and take Henry Tudor prisoner.
- 1469 (c) Herbert—now Earl of Pembroke—with his Welsh force defeated at Edgecote against the Lancastrian peasantry and Warwick. Edward IV. a prisoner for a time. Herbert beheaded. Jasper now rescues his nephew Henry Tudor from Raglan.
- 1471 (d) Lancastrians defeated at Tewkesbury. Jasper and Henry evade Roger Vaughan at Chepstow, and Morgan ab Thomas, a grandson of Gruffydd ab Nicholas, at Pembroke. They escape to Brittany.
- 1483 (e) Buckingham's conspiracy against Richard III. Buckingham receives support in Wales as a supporter of the Tudors.

- 1485 (f) Jasper and Henry Tudor land at Haverfordwest. They are joined by Sir Rhys ab Thomas, and advance through Machynlleth, Newtown and Welshpool, and thence to Shrewsbury. The Stanleys of North Wales join, and the Talbots at Newport. Henry is victorious and is crowned at Bosworth—a Cymric prince. Rhys ab Thomas knighted. [He fought at Stoke (1487); in France (1492, 1513); took Lord Audley prisoner at Blackheath (1497); and pursued Perkin Warbeck. He was made governor of all Wales].

3. Condition of Wales during the Wars—

(a) Social.

Extreme disorder prevailed owing to the existence of a large floating population living by professional robbery, and hiring themselves out to the Marchers to carry on their private wars. The chief causes were—

1. The close of the Hundred Years' War led to the dismissal of large numbers of mercenary troops.
2. The Statutes against Livery and Maintenance made the keeping of retainers illegal.
3. The break-up of the mediaeval economic system freed the serf, and the change in the method of agriculture from cultivation to sheep-farming lessened the demand for labour.

(b) Judicial—

The administration of justice was a mockery for :—

1. The King's writ did not run in the Marches.

2. Each lordship having its own jurisdiction, and being generally at variance with neighbouring lordships, accused persons found shelter from punishment outside the borders within which the crimes were committed.
3. The Courts and juries were corrupt.

(c) General—

1. Disputes with regard to land led to expensive litigation, which as a rule resulted in decisions adverse to Welsh landowners.
 2. Lollards spread heretical and quasi-socialistic doctrines. Still, they left no lasting effect in the direction of reform.
4. Result of the Wars.

Many lordships being confiscated fell into the hands of the King, e.g., the lands of Mortimer and Lancaster. This simplified legislation under the Tudors.



PART V.—1485-1896.

1485-1603 A. The Tudors.

The chief object of the Tudors was the establishment of order. To accomplish this they had four instruments in particular.

1. The Star Chamber.
2. The President and Council of Wales and the Marches.
3. The Act of Union.
4. The Great Sessions.

1486

1. The Star Chamber.

- (a) With regard to Wales its chief functions were the suppression of private feuds, conspiracy, and the protection of subjects against the oppression of lords. Rhys ab Gruffydd and the King's Justiciar were summoned before it for private feuds.
- (b) Methods : Accused persons were arrested and judged privately. No previous information was given them as to the charge. Witnesses were privately examined. When necessary it resorted to torture to exact confessions. It levied fines, and inflicted any penalties short of death.

2. The Court of "The President and Council of Wales and the Marches."

1478 (a) Edward IV. created the Court with the object of reforming justice. Henry VII. legalised it, made it effective, and established it at Ludlow.

(b) Its particular objects were—

1. To suppress the keeping of retainers and the evils consequent thereon, especially private feuds.
2. To remedy the misconduct of sheriffs and put down riots and robberies.
3. To summon and punish juries for false verdicts.
4. To transfer cases from the ordinary courts and thus act as a Court of Appeal.
5. To settle questions regarding land. Claims to property became complicated and more frequent with the introduction of primogeniture (1535).

(c) Procedure and Methods (v. Star Chamber).

Henry VII. 1485-1509.

(d) Its Jurisdiction.

1. Its authority extended over the Principality and the Marches of Wales, as well as Chester, Shropshire, Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester and Bristol.
2. In its origin it may have represented only the Council of the Prince of Wales. Its jurisdiction would then extend over the Principality only.

(e) Its Members—

The Lord President, Chief Justice of Chester, three Justices of Wales, and any others nominated by the Lord President.

Henry VIII. 1509–1547.

(f) Its chief acts. Rowland Lee as President (1534–1535–1535 1543), and Thomas Cromwell as Henry's chief minister.

1. No persons or goods shall be ferried across the Severn at night. This was directed against thefts and the transmission of stolen goods or guilty persons outside the pale within which they could be accused.
2. The giving of false verdicts by jurors in the lordships is held to be criminal.
3. Appeal shall be granted from the courts of the Lords Marchers to the President of the Council.
4. No meetings of Welsh people shall be allowed in Wales except permission be first granted by the seignorial officers, in whose presence such meetings shall be held.
5. Justices of the Peace shall be appointed for Welsh counties.
6. "An Act for the Purgation of Convicts in Wales." This was intended chiefly to abolish "benefit of clergy," by which criminals accused of crime claimed to be tried in the ecclesiastical courts.

(g) Result—

The ground is prepared for the union of Wales with England.

(h) Subsequent history—

1641 The President of the Council is deprived of all except civil powers.

1689 The Court was abolished at the Revolution.

(k) Causes of its decline—

1. Lee and Sydney accomplished most of the work for which it was called. Lee's predecessors did nothing in suppressing lawlessness

2. It was displaced by the "Great Sessions" which were more convenient for Welsh suitors.

1535 3. The Act of Union or "An Act for Laws and Justice to be ministered in Wales in like form as it is in this realm."

It meant the political reorganisation of Wales.

(a) Wales shall become part of England, so that the laws and statutes of England shall apply also to Wales.

(b) New Shires. The Marches on the borders and in Wales shall be made shire-ground. Five new counties are thus created :—Monmouth, Brecon, Radnor, Montgomery and Denbigh; whereas many of the lordships were added to existing Welsh and English counties. Monmouth was annexed to England.

The Lords Marchers are thus deprived of most of their privileges. The King's Courts are substituted for those of the Marches.

- (c) Tenure of land. Primogeniture—by which land and title descend to the eldest son—is substituted for the Welsh custom of “gavelkind”—equal division among male heirs.

If, however, it can be proved that in the district under question Welsh custom with regard to division of land has been in force from time immemorial, this custom shall continue to hold good. This provision was abolished (1542–1543), and with it all rules of Welsh descent.

- (d) Language—

English shall be the language of the Courts.
Oaths shall be taken in English.

No person speaking Welsh shall hold office in England, Wales, or any of the King's dominions unless he uses the English tongue.

- (e) Parliamentary Representation—

One Knight for each of the twelve counties except Monmouth, which received two Knights.

One burgess for each shire town, except the shire town of Merioneth, which received no separate representation.

Haverfordwest was made into a County in itself and given one representative. Except during the Commonwealth the representation of Wales remains unchanged till 1832.

- (f) Chancery and Exchequer Courts are established at Brecknock and Denbigh.

1542-1543 4. "The King's Great Sessions of Wales."

The Act constituting these confers on Wales a separate and independent system of Law Courts.

- (a) These courts are to sit twice a year in every one of the twelve counties.
- (b) The counties are grouped into four circuits for this purpose.
1. Denbigh, Flint, Montgomery ; the Sessions to be kept by the Justice of Chester.
 2. Carnarvon, Merioneth, Anglesey ; the Sessions to be kept by the Justice of North Wales.
 3. Radnor, Brecon, Glamorgan.
 4. Carmarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan ; (3) and (4) to be kept by a Justice nominated of the King.
- (c) Justices of the Peace shall be appointed and hold "Quarter Sessions" four times a year, and Sheriffs their County Courts monthly. The Sheriffs were chosen for one year by the King out of three nominated by the President, Council and Justices of Wales.
- (d) The Shires shall be divided into Hundreds. Pleas under 40/- shall be decided in the Hundred Courts by the Sheriff, who shall hold his "tourn" twice a year. The "tourn" was a circuit round the Shire to inquire into breaches of the law.

- (e) Two coroners shall be appointed for every county, and two constables for each hundred. The coroner shall be elected by freeholders, and shall inquire into cases of violent death.

An "escheator" was appointed to look after the rights and properties of the Crown.

(f) Results—

1. Wales, although united to England for political purposes, is separated for the purpose of the administration of Justice.
2. The courts try cases in which the King is concerned, "placita regia," as well as "common pleas," between subjects only. Cf. King's Bench (1178) and Court of Common Pleas.
3. It absorbed many of the functions of the Court of the President and Council, and partly gave self-government to Wales.

1828 (g) The "Court of the Great Sessions" was abolished. Wales is thus placed under the Superior Courts of England, whose judges henceforth hold assizes in two circuits : (i) North Wales, (ii) South Wales.

5. The Final Settlement of the Tribal Classes.*

(a) Tribesmen—

Elizabeth Their position as freeholders was now legally and permanently established. They, however, paid the quit rent originally agreed upon and recorded ; but the quit rent was now insignificant for the following reasons :

* v. "Welsh People." Rhys and Jones.

1. The custom of gavelkind had been in force till 1535. This necessitated frequent division among heirs, and a consequent reduction in the size of the holdings.
 2. Change in the real value of money. A shilling in 1590 represented but an insignificant fraction of what it represented in 1282. This depreciation in the value of money was due partly to the debasement of the coinage by the Tudors, and partly to the discovery of gold in America.
 3. The value of land had risen.
- (b) The introduction of primogeniture prevented any further subdivision of lands. Consequently, the heads of families at the time became the recognised freeholders ("a" above) to the exclusion of all the other free tribesmen who also, in accordance with tribal principles, should have shared the land. These were probably classed with the non-tribesmen as "nativi," which led to considerable dispute re lands in the courts.
- (c) Certain considerations had greatly increased the importance of these freeholders, and made them the country squires of modern times.
1. The seignorial rights (e.g., quit rents) of the lord, which had now become trifling, were easily bought up by the more industrious. The same causes diminished the importance of the lord, who often was a representative of the princely families.
 2. Rise in the value of land.

3. They became the parliamentary representatives of Wales by the Act of Union.
4. They held most of the crown offices, and discharged the chief functions of local government.
5. Rebellions and the Wars of the Roses had further diminished the numbers and importance of their rivals, the princely and baronial families.
6. The Dissolution of the Monasteries gave them further opportunity of increasing their lands by cheap purchases and possibly by grants.

1536

(d) Non-tribesmen or "nativi."

These surrendered their claim to freehold, and accepted the lands as leaseholders, the leases to be held for 21 or 40 years, and be renewable to them or their successors.

In many cases, however, the fines for the renewal of the lease became so exorbitant that these leaseholders ultimately became year to year tenants. The rents also rose considerably, due to—

1. Consolidation of large holdings by the freeholders.
2. Increase in population.

Hence the villeins or nativi were kept poor.

(e) Results—

1. The lords, the representatives of the tribal chieftains, became separated from the villeins

or peasant class, the descendants of the kinsmen, their interests being in great part antagonistic.

2. They extend no patronage to the bards, and neglect the Welsh language and literature.
3. The national sentiment and traditions now become the heritage of the peasant class, and for the time being, decay.

6. The Reformation. 1535-1603.

The main thread of interest as regards Wales during this and the two succeeding centuries lies in its religious history. During the nineteenth century its zeal for religious purity developed into a yearning for educational facilities and advancement.

I.—The Condition of Wales.

1. The Welsh were in a state of deep ignorance and superstition.
2. The clergy were ignorant and corrupt. They were generally non-resident, and few of them were Welsh-speaking, though Welsh was the only language of the peasant.
3. The landed gentry had interests apart from the peasant class, and took little interest in either their temporal or spiritual well-being. The gentry benefited most under the Tudors.
4. The Welsh were thus incapacitated from understanding the Reformation movement, even had it been presented to them in a more favourable light.

CHIEF ABBEYS and MONASTERIES at the REFORMATION



II.—Chief Steps as regards Wales.

- 1535** (a) Thomas Cromwell becomes Vicar-General. He institutes an inquiry into the condition of the monasteries.
- 1536** (b) Dissolution of the smaller monasteries. The Welsh monasteries, the majority being valued at under £200, are thus destroyed. The methods of Cromwell's agents Barlow and Devereux are unscrupulous. Barlow's attempt to substitute Carmarthen for St. David's as the seat of the Bishopric fails.
1. Tithes and Church property are alienated. Much is appropriated by Welsh landlords.
 2. The clergy become impoverished and badly educated. This partly accounts for the sad state of the Church in Wales in the succeeding century.
 3. Little stir is created among the Welsh-speaking peasantry.
- 1546** (c) Translation into Welsh of the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, by Price; and of
- 1567** the New Testament by William Salesbury. These were the first attempts to enlighten the Welsh on Reformation principles.

1555–1558 (d) The Marian Persecution—

The mass of the nation being papists, or indifferent, three only suffered in Wales, Bishop Farrar at Carmarthen, White of Cardiff, and Nicol of Haverfordwest.

1558-1603 Elizabeth.

- 1563** (e) An Act passed in Parliament that the Old and New Testaments and the Book of Common Prayer be translated into Welsh and be used in the churches by 1566. The Bishops were to be responsible. The work was however neglected.
- 1587** (f) John Penry publishes a pamphlet on the spiritual needs of Wales, and appeals to Parliament for measures for the preaching of the Gospel in Welsh. He is condemned by Archbishop Whitgift.
1. Penry opposed the principle, that to denounce the clergy was an attack upon the Government.
 2. He advocated the evangelisation of Wales by laymen supported by voluntary subscriptions.
 3. Elizabeth's policy was one of moderation and order, resulting in the persecution of extremists whether Catholic or Protestant. Penry was put to death as an extreme Puritan.
- 1593**
- 1588** (g) Dr. William Morgan, Bishop of St. Asaph's' translation of the Old Testament, and a revised edition of Salesbury's New Testament, appear. Parry's revised edition appeared 1620. This is still the Authorised Version. These issues were scarcely enough for the cathedrals and churches. The people, even if they had been able to read, were as yet without them. Still they impart new life to the Welsh language.
- 1603** (h) Schools were founded in the towns : Abergavenny, Bangor, Brecon, Carnarthen, Cowbridge, Presteign, and Ruthin (1595). Except Ruthin, all the schools were English, and mainly in connection with the Reformed Church.

- (k) The Jesuits : They were the main promoters of the counter-reformation—a movement to strengthen the authority of the Pope. Their chief leaders in Wales were John Bennett and Robert Jones. Their success in Wales was due to their advocacy of Welsh, and their labour among the peasantry ; and also to the fact that the Reformation movement was not understood in Wales.

1601

Poor Law Act—

In each parish the churchwardens and two to four overseers of the poor shall be empowered to levy a poor rate in order :-

1. To give work to able-bodied persons who were out of work.
2. To relieve the deserving poor.
3. To build houses of correction.
4. To apprentice the children of paupers.

This is the beginning of local responsibility for local distress, and of a distinction between the deserving poor and vagabonds.

B. The Stuarts 1603-1688.

James I. 1603-1625.

Charles I. 1625-1649.

1. The Puritans 1603-1642.

1602-1644 (a) Ministry of Rees Pritchard, Vicar of Llandovery. His book, "Canwyll y Cymry" (Welshman's Candle) is a satire on the ecclesiastical abuses of the time. The first part was published 1646, and the first edition of the whole 1670.

- 1609 (b) The Jesuits are active, *e.g.*, Robert Jones, who makes Wales the centre of Jesuit work in England. Several are executed.
- 1633 (c) Laud becomes Archbishop of Canterbury. He was a High Churchman, and strongly advocated uniformity of worship. He authorised the republication of the "Declaration of Sports," and Charles insisted on its being read in the churches by all the clergy. Laud had been Bishop of St. David's.
- [The "Declaration of Sports" authorised Sunday amusements under certain restrictions.]
- 1638 (d) Wroth of Llandaff diocese and Erbury of Cardiff expelled from their livings for schismatic preaching and refusing to read the "declaration," Also
- 1639 Cradock of Cardiff (1633). Wroth founds an Independent Church at Llanvaches near Chepstow. This is the beginning of Nonconformity in Wales.
- 1640 (e) The Long Parliament. Laud's policy reversed.
- 1641 Parishioners of any parish are permitted to maintain an orthodox minister at their own charge. This liberty has little effect in Wales, because of—
1. The fewness of qualified ministers.
 2. The hostility of the clergy and landed gentry to Nonconformity.

1642-1649 2. The Civil War.

At first it was a dual struggle (1) between the King and Parliament, and (2) between the High Church principles of Laud, and Calvinism. In 1648 it became a struggle between Presbyterianism,

represented by Parliament, and Independency, represented by Cromwell and the Army.

The importance of Wales in this war lies in the fact that Charles made the Severn the base of operations. His forces and supplies had thus to be drawn in great part from Wales.

- (a) Except Pembrokeshire, Wales is almost entirely Royalist. This was due to :

1. The clergy and gentry were Royalist.
2. The peasantry followed the landlords, for upon them they were now practically dependent, and through ignorance were themselves unable to form a judgment on the trend of affairs.

1642-3 (b) Battle of Edgehill (1642). Rupert (R) takes Bristol. Essex (P) takes Gloucester, and Waller defeats the Welsh at Highnam, near Gloucester. He occupies Monmouth and Chepstow, Carbery (R) takes Tenby and Haverfordwest and isolates Pembroke. The Parliamentary fleet however enabled Laugharne (P) to retake them. Gerard (R) is appointed to S. Wales. He gives the best positions in the army to his own nominees, and ignores the local gentry.

1644 Jan. Sir T. Middleton (P) takes Wrexham, Hawarden, Holt, and Flint. He is driven back by the Irish who land at Mostyn. Irish defeated at Nantwich by Fairfax, and retire to Chester (R).

- (c) Sir John Mennes' (R) governorship in North Wales alienates the Welsh, who complain of the plundering expeditions of the Cavaliers. Similar complaints came from South Wales. Oswestry falls. Montgomery is taken by Middleton (P). This defeat practically

destroyed the power of the Royalists in N. Wales. The Royalists retreat to Wales after their defeat at Marston Moor.

July

1645 (d) Gerard (R) takes Haverfordwest and burns Cardigan. He also takes Picton and Carew Castles. Before the end of the year Laugharne had retrieved the position. Vaughan (R) is sent to take Montgomery but gave way to the Parliamentarians. Owen, governor of Conway, yields to General Mytton (P), who also takes Shrewsbury.

June

(e) Royalists defeated at Naseby. The king's infantry were largely Welsh here and throughout the war. Charles comes to Raglan and thence to Cardiff. The Welsh proclaim their grievances :

1. They refuse to serve under English leaders and wish to choose their own.
2. They resent the indiscriminate plunderings of the Cavaliers, and require that the arrears demanded by Gerard shall be remitted.

Astley displaces Gerard as commander in South Wales on this account. Still, the better treatment shown by the Parliamentary generals alienates the Welsh from the king's cause.

(f) Surrender of Bristol to Parliament. Charles makes Denbigh his headquarters to save Chester. Morgan (P) takes Chepstow and Monmouth, and Laugharne (P) South Wales. He is made Commander-in-Chief in S. Wales. Archbishop Williams of York (R) makes peace with Middleton. He had, as Lord Keeper previous to the outbreak

of hostilities, advised the king to pursue a more moderate course, both as regards religion and illegal tampering with Parliamentary rights.

1646 Feb. (g) Fall of Chester. Harlech surrendered to General
1647 Mytton. End of the First Civil War. Laugharne is now on the Presbyterian side and opposed to Cromwell. It was this fact mainly which made the defection in South Wales during the Second Civil War the most serious of all.

1648 (h) Poyer takes Pembroke from the Parliamentarians.
May Horton defeats Laugharne at St. Fagan's (near Cardiff). Cromwell takes Chepstow and Pembroke.
July Meanwhile Owen (R) had been defeated at Llandegai by Middleton.

1649-1660 3. The Commonwealth.

1645-1648 (a) With the supremacy of the Parliament at the end of the first Civil War, itinerant ministers had been appointed to South Wales. They were maintained either out of the revenue of Llandaff and St. David's or by the State. The conduct of the Cavaliers partly influenced Wales towards Puritanism.

1647-1649 (b) In the "Agreement of the People" (1647)—a democratic constitution proposed by the army—Wales was to have 35 out of 400 members.

1649 (c) "An Act for the better Propagation of the Gospel in Wales" passed. It appointed :

1. Commissioners to remove incompetent and non-resident ministers, and to appoint others.
2. Ministers as approvers of public preachers.

First Baptist Church founded at Ilston in Gower
The Quakers take their origin soon afterwards.

1649-50 (d) Harrison, as commander-in-chief of South Wales, representing Cromwell's military government, is entrusted with the administration of the "Act for the Better Propagation of the Gospel." He is assisted by Vavasor Powel, Morgan Llwyd, and Hugh Pritchard, but receives no support from the Welsh peasantry.

1653 (e) Wales represented by six members in the "Assembly of Nominees" or "Barebone's Parliament," selected by Cromwell from a list of nominees sent in by the Independent Churches. The Assembly resigns its powers to Cromwell, whose supporters draw up the "Instrument of Government." Wales receives 28 out of 400 members. It established Cromwell as Protector. Wales, however, was practically unrepresented during the Commonwealth, due to—

1. Harrison's severe military rule. The Welsh gentle families were suppressed and impoverished by a harsh system of fines by Cromwell's major-generals.

2. The members were foreign to Wales.

(f) The effects of the itinerant preachers of this period and of other reformers are directed mainly for the benefit of the English part of Wales.

Gouge established 300 to 400 schools. The object of the charity is to put poor children to schools conducted in English.

Morgan Llwyd wrote in Welsh. His "Llyfr y Tri Aderyn" (Book of the Three Birds) was published (1653). Nine editions of the Scriptures appear in Welsh (1641-1690).

The other itinerant preachers — Erbury, Cradock, Vavasor Powel, Hugh and James Owen—only indirectly affect the Welsh, their efforts being mainly confined to the English part of the population.

1660-1688 4. The Restoration.

1. Many of the itinerant preachers of Wales accept livings in the Episcopal Church.
2. Nonconformists suffer under the Clarendon Code. Their case is aggravated by the hostility of the clergy and squires to Puritanism.

The Clarendon Code comprised—

1661 (a) Corporation Act: Members of a Corporation shall take the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England once every year. (Repealed 1828).

1662 (b) Act of Uniformity—

1. The use of the Revised Prayer Book and ordination by an Anglican bishop is made compulsory on all ministers of religion.
2. All clergymen, schoolmasters, and tutors are to take an oath that armed resistance to the King is unlawful.

Results—

1. About 106 Welsh ministers are dispossessed, *e.g.*, Vavasor Powell, Morgan Llwyd; but the people are not directly affected.
2. The clergy and squires return to power.

Soon afterwards the first Nonconformist Academy was founded near Bridgend by Samuel Jones. The present Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, traces its origin from this academy.

- 1664 (c) The Conventicle Act : All religious meetings except those of the Church of England forbidden.
- 1665 (d) Five Mile Act : Nonconformist ministers are forbidden to teach in schools or live within five miles of a corporate town.
- 1672-1687 Acts of Indulgence : All laws against Nonconformists are suspended.

C. The Eighteenth Century.

The Welsh Renaissance.

In politics Wales was Tory. Except that a few Welshmen took an active part in the history of the country as a whole, there is nothing in particular to record as regards Wales. It was different as regards religion. The peasant awakening of this century was religious in its origin, but its manifestations were evident in literature as well as in religion.

I. Its Antecedents.

- (a) State of the Established Church—

The Bishops : They were mostly non-resident and pluralists, holding Welsh sees until they received

preferment elsewhere. Being ignorant of the Welsh language themselves they took no active steps to ensure a supply of Welsh-speaking clergy among a Welsh monoglot peasantry. These were aggravated by an abuse of episcopal patronage. The indifference of bishops and alienation of endowments resulted in a poor supply of indifferent clergy, who frequently resided elsewhere than in their own parish. Services were, therefore, seldom held, and preaching was very irregular. Consequently the people were ignorant and superstitious.

- 1689 (b) The Toleration Act: Persons who had taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy to William III. and Mary were exempted from fines for non-attendance at Church.
1. The Protestant Nonconformists were thus relieved, but not the Catholics, the greater part of whom were Stuart in politics.
 2. The Act established the principle that the State has no right to interfere with the religious beliefs of its subjects, provided they are not injurious to its welfare.
- 1703 (c) "Gweledigaethau y Bardd Cwsg" (Visions of the Sleeping Bard), by Elis Wynn, appears; and later
- 1716 Theophilus Evans' "Drych y Prif Oesoedd" (Mirror of the Chief Ages).
- (d) The "Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge" (S.P.C.K.) sets up lending libraries in Wales and supplies books for the same at Carmarthen, Cowbridge, Bangor, and St. Asaph.

Thus the antecedents were an apathetic clergy, religious freedom, and extensive publications in the Welsh language.

II.—The Methodist Revival. 1735–1745.

(a) The ground had been to some extent prepared by by pre-existing Nonconformist bodies.

1. In 1715 about one-eighth of the population of Wales was Nonconformist, although in North Wales there were only ten congregations, and those in South Wales mostly English.
2. The itinerant preachers, and considerable supplies of religious publications of various kinds had previously enlightened the gloom. About 70,000 copies of the Bible in Welsh had been issued previous to 1730.
3. The first outbreaks of the revival were in districts where Nonconformity was already established.

1730 (b) Griffith Jones opened his first Welsh Circulating School at Llanddowror. He had been previously persecuted by the Ecclesiastical Court for his preaching. The chief features of the Circulating School were:

1. The movement started within the Church of England itself.
2. The schoolmasters—the vast majority being from the Nonconformist bodies—were to teach the people in Welsh.

3. A seminary was established at Llanddowror to assist in the supply of teachers.

4. The apathy and even opposition of the clergy of the Established Church is noteworthy.

(c) Howel Harris, Daniel Rowlands, and William Williams (Pantycelyn) further the revival in Church and Chapel.

There was as yet on the part of the Methodists no thought of separating from the Established Church.

1743

It was not until 1743 that the first Methodist Association was held. It was held at Watford, near Caerphilly.

(There were subsequent revivals in Wales in 1760, 1787, 1828–30, 1859–60, and 1904–5.)

1788

(d) Sunday Schools: They were at first set up in North Wales (1786). They multiplied, and the movement was organised by Charles of Bala.

1800

(e) Wesleyan Methodism was established in Wales. A few years later the Calvinistic Methodists separate from the Established Church.

1811

(f) Results:

1. This eighteenth-century renaissance was a distinctively peasant awakening. It therefore made the bulk of the Welsh peasantry Nonconformist, the movement being most powerful at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The squires kept aloof and remained in the Church.

2. There is an outburst of literary activity manifesting itself in the Eisteddfod and in literary compositions. Welsh is thus stimulated.
3. Wales became distinctively religious, a counter-reformation being subsequently produced in the Established Church as well.

D. Nineteenth Century.

1. Steps in the Educational Progress of Wales.

- 1732 The first Baptist seminary established near Pontypool.
- 1755 Brecon Memorial College founded as a separate institution at Abergavenny.
- 1795 Voluntary Theological School established at Carmarthen, still existing as the Presbyterian College.
- 1827 St. David's College, Lampeter, founded to educate Church of England ministers.
- 1846 A Commission appointed to inquire into the state of education in Wales. It found that the provision for elementary education, both as regards schools and qualified teachers, was very inadequate, in spite of the efforts of the National and British Societies. A private voluntary school was often the only one in the parish, and the only Normal School in Wales was the one established at Brecon (*vide* Lord Lingen's Report).
- 1862 Bangor Normal College founded as a Training College for Schoolmasters.

1870 The Education Act which established School Boards conferred comparatively greater benefits on Wales than on England.

✓ 1872 University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, founded.

1881 Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of intermediate and higher education in Wales. Next year a treasury grant of £4000 was given to Aberystwyth, and also to colleges to be erected at Bangor and Cardiff.

1883 Cardiff College founded, and Bangor University College (1884).

1889 The Intermediate Education Act :

1. A rate shall be levied in the Welsh counties by the County Councils.

2. A joint Education Committee shall be appointed in every county.

1894 The University of Wales established, and the Central Welsh Board (1896). This Board inspects and examines the intermediate schools and in certain respects advises the various county governing bodies which control intermediate education.

2. The Industrial Revolution.

(a) Since the latter half of the eighteenth century and throughout the nineteenth many industries have been developed, *e.g.* coal and iron in South Wales, copper and silver smelting in Swansea, and slate, zinc, and lead in the north. The effects of the former have been most striking.

1. The preponderating influence of Wales in politics has been transferred to the south. Of the 34 M.P.'s for Wales, 14 represent Glamorgan and Monmouth.
2. The character of its representation has changed. The country squire is no longer predominant. The Labour movement is destined to become still stronger, in the south especially.
3. Whereas Wales had formerly been pastoral, the bulk of its population is now in the towns. This created a demand for local government and municipal reform.

1890 (b) The American McKinley tariff had a detrimental effect on the South Wales tinplate industry. Consequently large numbers of skilled workmen emigrated to America.

3. Subsequent Events affecting Wales.

1832 I.—First Reform Act.

1. The number of Members of Parliament for Wales was increased from 27 to 32, the shires of Carmarthen, Denbigh, and Glamorgan each receiving an additional Member, and Merthyr Tydfil and Swansea sending each a representative.
2. In the towns the £10 householder was given a vote; in the counties, copyholders and long leaseholders, and tenants-at-will paying £50 a year.

It increased the power of the middle classes, and did not very materially affect the Welsh people except as regards representation.

1835 II—Municipal Corporations Act.

This appointed Town Councils elected by the ratepayers who had resided three years in the borough.

1839-1848 III. The Chartist Movement.**(a) Causes—**

1. The displacement of manual labour by machinery without a corresponding fall in prices.
2. Low wages.
3. The Corn Laws, which kept the price of bread high.
4. The tyranny of landlord over peasant.

(b) The object of the movement was to obtain by means of a Charter an amelioration of the condition of the poor, and in particular—

1. Vote by ballot.
2. Manhood suffrage.
3. Abolition of property qualifications for M.P.'s, and equal electoral districts.

(c) The movement spread in Wales, more particularly in Merthyr, Newport, and the Severn Valley. At Newport it was led by Frost, who was transported for life (1840).**1839**

1843 IV. The Rebecca Riots.

They were the result of excessive toll-bars and tolls on the public roads. The object of the rioters was the destruction of the toll-gates (v. Genesis xxiv. 60).

A Government Commission was afterwards appointed to inquire into the causes, and found that the farmers and labourers were poor, and the tolls very oppressive.

1867 V. Second Reform Act.

1. It gave suffrage to all ratepayers in towns, also to lodgers who had resided one year in the same lodgings and who paid £10 rent.
2. Tenants in the counties who paid a rent of £12 were given a vote, and the old freehold suffrage of 40/- was retained.
3. Merthyr Tydfil receives an additional member.

1885 VI. Third Reform Act.

1. The county franchise is made similar to that in the boroughs.
2. The boroughs and counties are divided into electoral districts, each returning only one member.
3. Beaumaris, Brecknock, Cardigan, Haverfordwest, and Radnor are disfranchised ; Monmouthshire and Swansea receive an additional member ; Glamorgan sends five representatives. Total for Wales, 34.

Welsh Members of Parliament, as in England, become more democratic in character.

1888 VII.—The Local Government Act.

It introduced household suffrage for the counties, and established County Councils to be composed of :—

1. Councillors elected for three years by direct vote.
2. Aldermen elected by the Councillors for six years.

1891 VIII.—Education Act.

Confers free education. Public Libraries Act (1892).

1894 IX.—Parish Councils Act.

It established Parish Councils and District Councils.

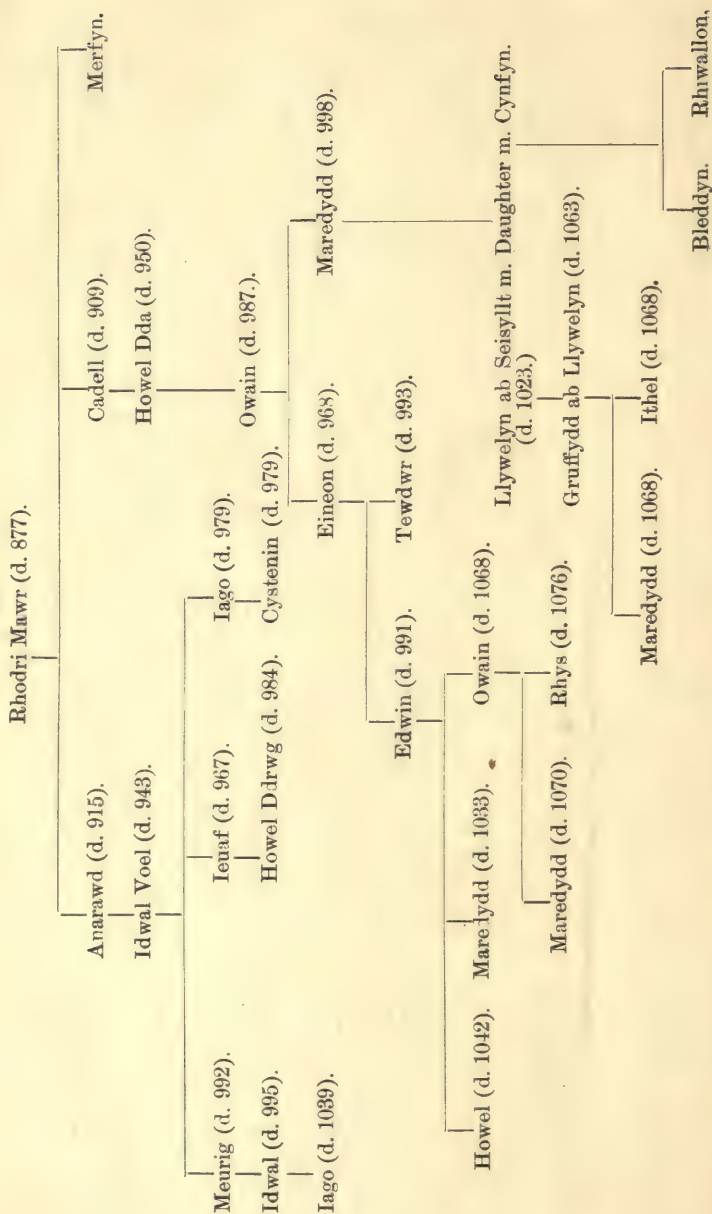
1. The Parish Council has power to appoint overseers, to acquire and manage land for allotment, to provide public buildings.
2. The District Councils see to pauperism and sanitation.

1905 Recently, Cardiff has been created a city, and Merthyr Tydfil has received a Charter of Incorporation.

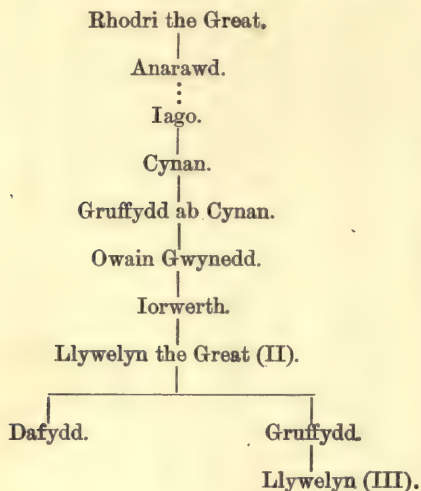
The former has also been chosen as the site of a National Museum, and Aberystwyth as the site of a National Library.



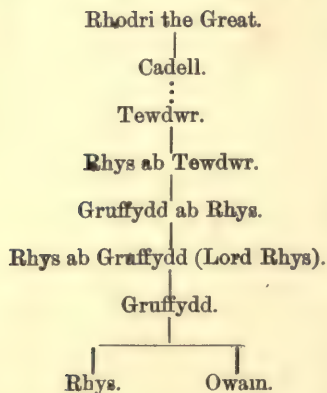
HOUSE OF RHODRI.



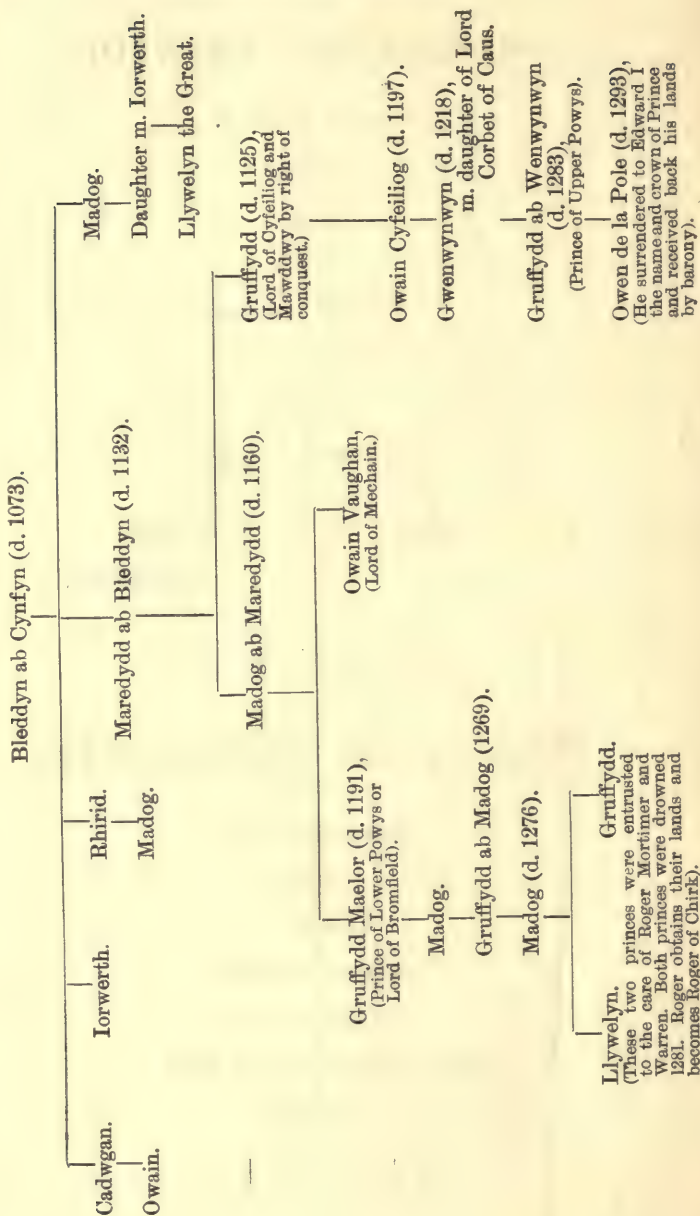
PRINCES OF GWYNEDD.

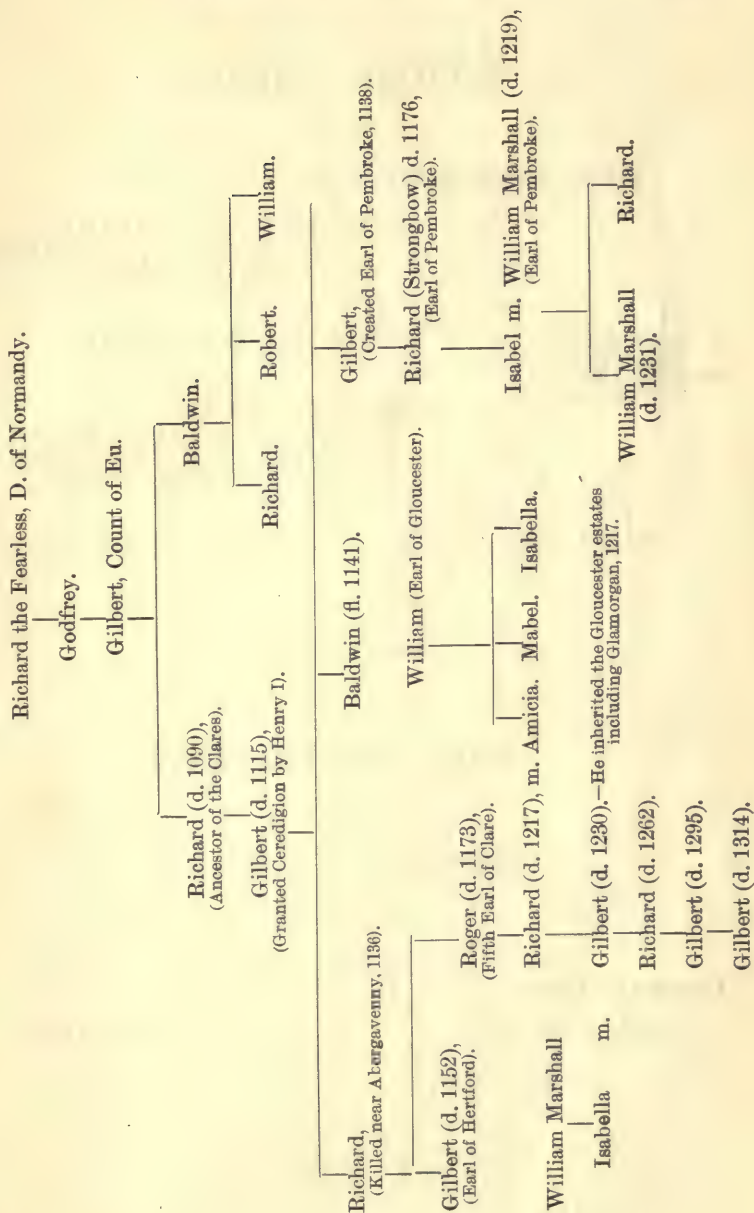


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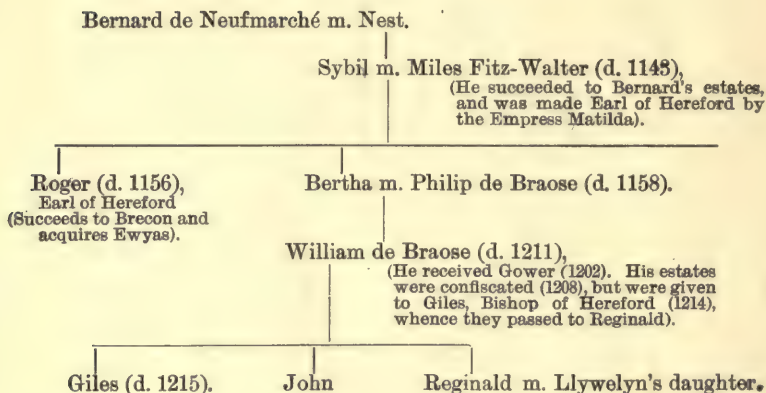


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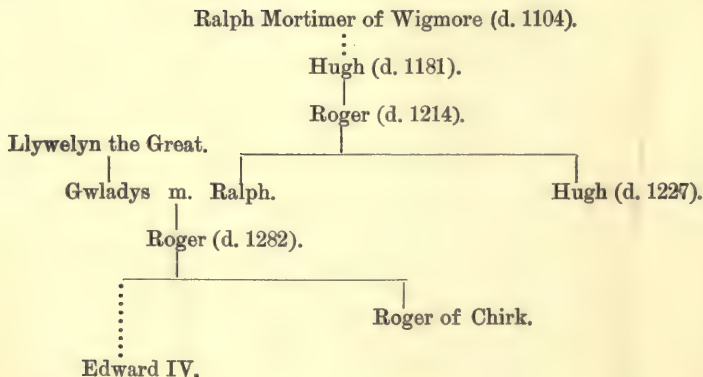




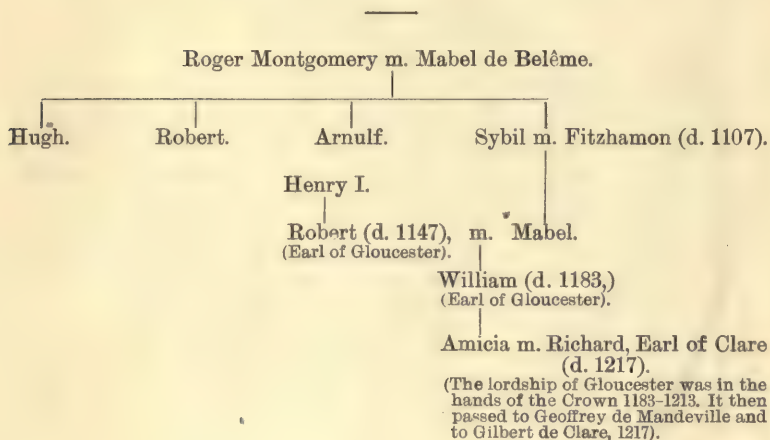
BRAOSE FAMILY.



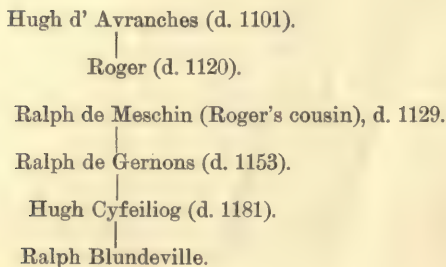
THE MORTIMERS.



HOUSE OF MONTGOMERY.



CHESTER FAMILY.



APPENDIX.

Germanus (Garmon). His name is important in connection with British Christianity, especially with regard to the suppression of Pelagianism. This faith existed among the Goidelic inhabitants of Wales, and was little more than a compromise between paganism and Christianity, in which much of pagan worship was retained. It was so called from its great exponent, Pelagius (Morgan). Germanus came to Britain from Gaul about 430, and his victory over the Celts in that year is often termed the "Victory of St. Garmon," or "Hallelujah Victory." At this time there were, in all probability, in Wales isolated groups of Christians, but paganism was rife. As a result of this victory the Brythonic element accepted Christianity, whereas the Goidels merely adapted their pagan rites to the new faith. A second mission of Germanus was deemed necessary in 447 to suppress the development of Pelagianism. That the monastic settlements in Wales were due to him rests on no historical evidence, and is probably a misconception. They were in all likelihood the outcome of the prevalence of tribal ideas among the Celts.

Davydd Gam (David the Crooked-eyed). He figures in Welsh history as the enemy of Glyndwr and his would-be assassin. Holding his estate, Peytin, in Breconshire, of Bolingbroke, Earl of Hereford and Lord of Brecon, he became attached to that nobleman's service and remained in his favour when he became King Henry IV. It thus became his interest to put an end to Glyndwr, who added considerably to Henry IV.'s anxieties, and was probably regarded by Gam as a wild leader of insurrection. The attempt took place while Glyndwr was holding his council of representatives at Machynlleth (1402), but the plot failed, and Gam became Glyndwr's prisoner for 10 years. On his release he was compelled to leave his native land, for, as the result of a private quarrel, he had slain his kinsman, Richard Vawr, Lord of Slwch. His subsequent history further illustrates his unbroken allegiance to his patron, Henry IV. At the head of a body of Breconshire men he joined the King's expedition to France, fell at Agincourt (1415), and was knighted. His vigour of mind and body, which, in his earlier history, he had expended in opposition to his countrymen, was again manifest on the fatal battlefield, when, in answer to his King, who wished to know the numbers of the enemy, he exclaimed—"Enough to kill, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away."

Rhys ab Thomas (1451-1527). He was the grandson of Gruffydd ab Nicholas, a celebrated patron of the bards, who was killed in the Yorkist cause at Mortimer's Cross (1461). His vast property in South-west Wales placed him in a position of authority and influence, and gave him a following of several thousand retainers. This force he brought to the service of Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. Rhys fought at Bosworth (1485), after which he became Governor of all Wales. He assisted in the suppression of Simnel's insurrection at Stoke (1487), and accompanied the King to France (1492). Five years

later he defeated the Cornishmen, under Lord Audley, at Blackheath, and took their leader prisoner. He went to France again in 1513 in the King's retinue, and was conspicuous at the Battle of the Spurs. For these various exploits Henry VII. on different occasions showered favours upon him. His remains were placed in St. Peter's Church, Carmarthen.

His chief title to fame lies in the assistance rendered by him to Henry when he landed at Milford. Without Rhys's assistance it is doubtful whether success would have attended Henry's enterprise. It is even conceivable that Rhys might have prevented his progress through Wales if he had remained faithful to Richard.

Herbert (William), Earl of Pembroke. He was the eldest son of Sir William ap Thomas, of Raglan, in Monmouthshire, and Gwladys, the daughter of Dafydd Gam. He was an active adherent of the Yorkists against the Lancastrians. In recognition of his services Edward IV., on coming to the throne, made him chief justice and chamberlain, and conferred upon him many other honours. In the same year (1461) he became a member of the King's Council, and in 1468 was created Earl of Pembroke. When Warwick and Clarence began to foment insurrections in the north against the King, Herbert was sent to suppress them at the head of a body of Welsh troops. He was, however, defeated at Danesmore, near Banbury (1469), taken prisoner and beheaded at the instance of Warwick.

Huet (Thomas). He is known as the translator of the "Book of Revelations" from the Greek into Welsh, this being his contribution to the Welsh Testament published by William Salesbury in 1567. He was for some time Rector of Cefn Llys in Breconshire, and Dyserth in Radnorshire, and Precentor of St. David's (1562-1588). He died in 1591, and was buried in Llanavan Church, Breconshire.

Salesbury (William). He occupies an honourable position in the history of Wales as being the chief translator of the New Testament into Welsh, which appeared in 1567, generally known as Salesbury's Testament.

Born at Plas Isaf, Llanrwst, he came of an ancient lineage, viz., the Salesburys of Lleweni, in Denbighshire. He went up to Oxford, and afterwards studied law at Thavies' Inn, London. Although intended for the legal profession, he soon devoted himself exclusively to literature, his extensive knowledge of languages peculiarly fitting him for the task. In 1563, by a proclamation by Elizabeth, the Welsh bishops were made responsible for the translation of the Bible into the native tongue by 1566. The task, however, fell to Salesbury, and, with the exception of the contributions of Huet and Davies, the work was his. The translation formed the basis for the improvements of Bishops Morgan and Parry. He also has the credit of the first publication in Welsh, which was a species of almanack published in 1546. He wrote a dictionary "in Englyshe and Welshe" (1547) and "Egluryn Ffraethineb," or "Exemplar of Rhetoric," and other works. Salesbury died before 1595.

Davies (Richard, D.D.), Bishop (1501-1581). He was one of the translators of the New Testament, which appeared in 1567, his contributions being Timothy I., Peter I. and II., Hebrews, and St. James. He was a native of Aberconway, Carnarvonshire. Educated

at Oxford, he subsequently received some preferments in England in the reign of Edward VI. He was among the exiles to Geneva in the reign of Mary, but was restored by Elizabeth, and consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in 1560. Next year he was translated to St. David's. In 1567 he issued a Welsh Translation of the Liturgy, in which task he had been assisted by Salesbury; and also assisted in the translation of the English Bible (Parker's Bible) which was published 1568. It seems, however, that he greatly impoverished the bishopric of St. David's in order to provide for his family and favourites.

Morgan (William, D.D.), Bishop. He is known as the translator of the Bible into Welsh which appeared in 1588, and was the first translation of the entire Bible into the language. His New Testament was a revised edition of the one published in 1567. He was born in the parish of Penmachno in Carnarvonshire (circa 1560). Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, he was preferred to the vicarage of Welshpool (1575), and three years later to Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant in Denbighshire, where he finished his translation. He became Bishop of Llandaff in 1595, and in 1601 Bishop of St. Asaph, where he died, 1604. He was in high favour with Queen Elizabeth, to whom his later preferments were perhaps mainly due.

Penry (John) (1559-1593). In establishing her National Church to which moderate men of all shades of opinion could subscribe, Elizabeth found it expedient to persecute extreme opinions, whether of Catholics or of Puritans. Penry suffered martyrdom as an extreme Puritan, and as a too strenuous advocate of the reform of the Church in Wales. Born at Cefn Brith, Breconshire, he proceeded to Cambridge without any pronounced opinions on religion. Thence he went to Oxford. Soon, he became "the most bitter enemy to the Church of England, of any that appeared in the long reign of Elizabeth"; yet he did not consider that this necessarily implied hostility to the state. In 1588 he published a Treatise calling attention to the necessity of religious reforms in Wales, and petitioned to have the gospel preached in Wales in the native tongue. This brought him before Whitgift and the Court of High Commission, but he was soon released. Just at this time, there issued from a private press—the public press being prohibited to Puritans—certain tracts, the most violent of which bearing the name of Martin Marprelate. It was a bitter attack on the Bishops. Penry was suspected of being connected with them. A warrant was issued against him in 1590, but he escaped to Scotland. On his return to England he was arrested in 1593, and the same year unjustly executed in Surrey. The charge against him constituted denial of the queen's absolute authority to make and ordain laws.

Parry (Richard Bishop), D.D. (1560-1623). His name is associated with the revised translation of the Bible, which was issued in 1620. This version, which contained many variations and improvements upon Morgan's Bible of 1588, continues to be the standard version in Welsh. He was born at Ruthin, Denbighshire. Educated at Westminster School and Oxford, he was probably for some time master at the Ruthin School. He subsequently became dean of Bangor, and on the death of Dr. Morgan, Bishop of St. Asaph (1604), he was promoted to and see through the influence of James I., who is said to have had a special regard for his learning. He remained at St. Asaph until his death.

Wroth (William). He is known as the founder of the first Nonconformist Church in Wales. This was at Llanfaches, Monmouthshire, about 1640. He was born about 1576, near Abergavenny, and was educated at Oxford. In 1611 he was presented to the rectory of Llanfaches. In course of time he became imbued with Puritan ideals, and it became very evident in his preaching. Consequently he was in 1635 brought before the court of High Commission, and in 1639 ejected from his living. It was in consequence of this that he established an Independent Church at Llanfaches, of which he became the first pastor. He died in 1642.

Pritchard (Rhys), Vicar (1579-1644). He was the author of "Canwyll y Cymry" ("Welshman's Candle"). It was "the light of his 'Welshman's Candle' that introduced the spirit of Puritanism into every corner of Wales. The good 'Old Vicar's' stanzas were short; he meant them not for a book, but for the memory and conscience of his people. They are homely and earnest." The stanzas are sermons in homely verse, and they exercised a beneficial influence on the morals of the Welshman. Born at Llandovery, he went to Oxford at 18 years of age, and in 1602 became vicar of his native parish. He was also chaplain to Robert, Earl of Essex, who was the nephew of Sir Geo. Devereux, Llwyn-y-Brain, Llandovery. In 1626 he became Chancellor of St. David's. In politics he was a Royalist, but his eloquence both in preaching and writing, had a considerable effect in introducing Puritan ideals into Wales, although he is not associated directly with the Nonconformist movement. His works were published in 1646, two years after his death. The whole work was first published in 1672, and since then about fifteen editions have been issued.

Craddock (Walter). He was one of the pioneers of Nonconformity in Wales, although his labours were beneficial mainly to the English section of the principality. He was born at Trevela, Monmouthshire. While yet a student at Oxford he came under the influence of William Wroth, then rector of Llanfaches. As curate of St. Mary's, Cardiff, under Erbury, his sermons were considered schismatic, and on his refusal to read the Book of Sports, was summoned with Erbury before Laud. Craddock was deprived of his curacy. He subsequently joined Vavasor Powel, and for several years preached throughout Wales. He was curate at Wrexham for a year, but in 1634 he succeeded Wroth at Llanfaches, where he remained until his translation to London in 1646. Here he died in 1659.

Llwyd (Morgan). Morgan Llwyd o Wynedd (1619-1660). He was a native of Merionethshire, being of the family of Cynvael in Festiniog. He was imbued with a Puritan spirit and became an itinerant preacher. On the whole the efforts of the itinerants in the evangelization of Wales were confined to the English-speaking portions. Morgan Llwyd did not neglect the Welsh-speaking peasantry. He was one of the approvers appointed under the "Act for the Better Propagation of the Gospel in Wales," passed by the Commonwealth in 1649; and like other Puritans suffered persecution at the Restoration. His fame, however, rests on his "Llyfr y Tri Aderyn" (The Book of the Three Birds) which in the form of a dialogue between the Eagle, Raven and Dove, gave vent to his puritanic ideas. He died about 1660 at Wrexham, where he had been a Nonconformist minister for some years. He wrote several other works in Welsh.

Vaughan (Richard), Earl of Carbery. He appears as an influential personage in the Civil Wars. His father was John Vaughan of Trawscoed, Cardiganshire, first Earl of Carbery, to whom he succeeded

in 1621. Being appointed General of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke by Charles I., he refused battle with an inferior parliamentary force. This was probably due to a secret understanding, for he escaped punishment under the Cromwellian administration, and was in great favour with the Protector. He was at one time a Lord President of the Marches of Wales.

Laugharne (Rowland). He appears as a distinguished officer during the Civil War. He was born in Pembrokeshire, and at an early age entered the service of the Earl of Essex, through whose influence his promotion later in the parliamentary army was rapid. As major-general he upheld the parliamentary cause in Pembrokeshire, which was no easy task considering that the rest of Wales was royalist. However, during the second part of the Civil War, which was to decide whether an Independent Army or a Presbyterian Parliament was to be supreme, he championed the cause of the latter, and thus came into conflict with Cromwell. He was defeated by Horton near St. Fagan's, Glamorganshire, in 1648. He escaped to Pembroke, and was there besieged by Cromwell for two months, Colonels Poyer and Powel being also with him in the Castle. Pembroke surrendered in July, and the three were condemned to death. Lots were, however, drawn as to who of the three should die, and it fell to Poyer. Laugharne was, however, deprived of the Slebech estate, which had been granted him previously for his services to the Parliament.

Powel (Vavasor) (1617-1670). Like Wroth and Cradock he is very intimately connected with the rise of Nonconformity in Wales. He was born in Radnorshire in 1617. On leaving Oxford he became a schoolmaster and curate at Clun in Shropshire. Later, however, he became enamoured of the Puritan ideas of the time, joined the Baptists, and became an itinerant preacher. Persecution drove him to London in 1642. The supremacy of the Parliamentary Army gave him freedom to preach. He was one of the commissioners appointed to carry out the "Act for the Propagation of the Gospel in Wales" (1649). His friendship with Cromwell did not, however, last long, for the assumption of the title of Protector by the latter clashed with his pronounced Republican beliefs. A series of imprisonments naturally followed under Cromwell and the Stuarts. He died in prison in London (1670), and was buried at Bunhill Fields. He wrote several works, but only one in Welsh, entitled "Canwyll Crist."

Jones (Griffith) of Llanddowror (1683-1761). He received his early education at the Carmarthen Grammar School, and in 1716 became vicar of Llanddowror. In an age of indifference and corrupt practices among the clergy, he became eminent for his piety and zeal, especially on behalf of the Welsh peasantry, who were so utterly ignorant, and neglected by their spiritual advisers. To enlighten them he established his circulating schools, the first of which was founded in 1730. At the death of their founder these schools numbered over 3,000, and were attended by adults and children alike. The Welsh Bible had been in circulation for nearly 200 years, but it was now for the first time that it became generally read among the Welsh people. Herein lies his fame, although he was also an eminent preacher. Through his efforts also the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge issued two editions of the Welsh Bible in 1746 and 1752. He died in 1761, and was buried at Llanddowror, where a monument was raised to his memory by a Mrs. Beavan, who had faithfully supported him in his efforts, and munificently supported the work after his death.

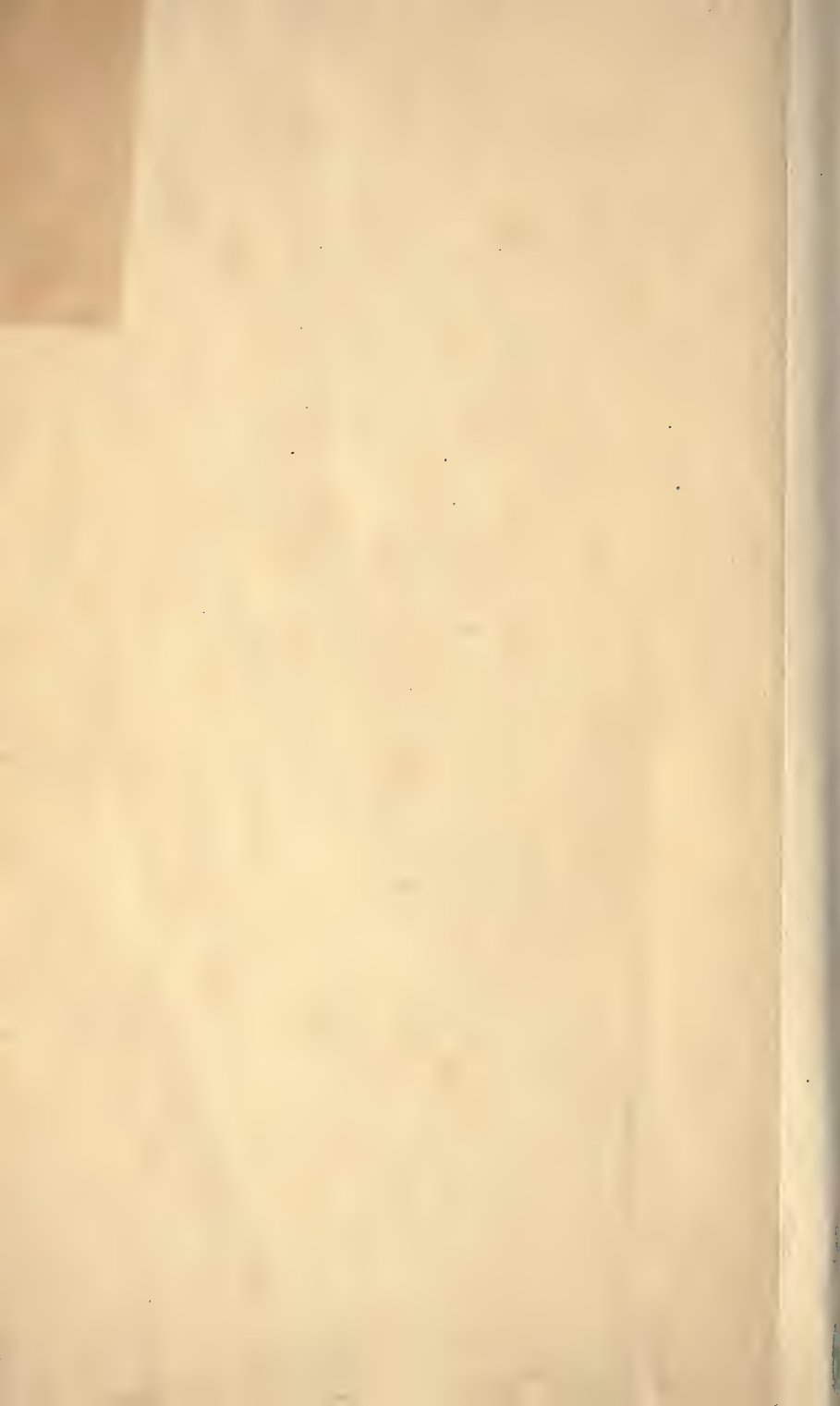
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